The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

Encouraging Reports from All Parts of the Country.

Sumner's Speech on Grantism Doing Admirable Work.

Governor Parker's Letter Declining the Columbus Nomination.

The New York World at Last Decides to Accept the Inevitable.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Baltimore Convention.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The most encouraging news is received daily at the Greeley and Brown headquarters in this city. Hundreds of letters certify to the effect which Sumner's speech on Grantism is doing in all parts of the country. Greeley and Brown Clubs have been formed in nearly every village of the South, with the brightest of prospects. A letter from D. S. Burson, Richmond, Ind., just received, says: "Developments in favor of Greeley are still growing,—a sort of spontaneous political fermentation. Thus, at our little Spring Grove settlement, containing thirty-three Republican voters, twenty-four are for Greeley, five are scattering and doubtful, and four are for Grant. This state of things gives us courage. Quakers and temperance people are all for Greeley. At Dublin, this county, there are 325 Republican voters. After the Baltimore Convention we will get up several Greeley Clubs." The above is a specimen of the many hundreds of letters received here daily, all of them leading to the conclusion that the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Baltimore Convention will insure his election, and will so operate upon the minds of Republicans throughout the country as to virtually repudiate the nomination of Grant, and bring to the support of Mr. Greeley the great body of the people of the United States.

The Greeley and Brown Club of this city meet to-morrow night, at which full arrangements will be made for a visit of the entire Club to Baltimore. A large hall has been secured, where all from Washington will make their headquarters.

THE WORLD SURRENDERS TO GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *World* at last has yielded to Greeley, making the surrender in the following editorial remarks:

"We are reluctantly constrained to believe that the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore will nominate Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. It seems tolerably clear that Mr. Greeley will have a two-thirds majority on the first ballot. Our readers know how earnestly we have deprecated such a result, but as this preposterous nomination seems fixed, we suppose we must make the best of it. In the strenuous opposition we have thought it our duty to make, we have merely exercised the right which belongs to every Democratic journal and every Democratic citizen to freely canvass the merits of the proposed candidates, and to oppose improper nominations up to the time when the authoritative action of the National Convention binds the whole party. We have been as free to protest against the nomination of Mr. Greeley as we were in 1868 to protest against the nomination of Mr. Pendleton, a gentleman whom we personally esteemed, but whose greenback heresy foredoomed the party to defeat if it had been so unwise as to select him for its standard-bearer; and yet, if Mr. Pendleton had been nominated four years ago, we should have felt bound by our loyalty to party to forbear our remonstrances when the final decision had been made. We were more successful than we can expect to be now. Mr. Greeley is going to Baltimore without any competitors. Mr. Hendricks has virtually committed himself to Greeley by consenting to run as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana in close conjunction with the Greeley movement. Governor Seymour has publicly, and Chief Justice Church privately indorsed the strange proposal. Governor Randolph, who so long as there was any hope was its most active and zealous opponent, has given in. Mr. Thurman's friends and Mr. Pendleton's friends make no sign. Mr. Kerr, who was perhaps the most thoroughly disgusted of our able Democratic statesmen, has accepted the situation, and even Mr. Voorhees has withdrawn his opposition. The retreat of the Democratic press has not been quite so complete. The Boston *Post*, Hartford *Times*, Philadelphia *Age*, Washington *Patriot*, and several leading Southern papers which scouted the Cincinnati nomination at first, have, one by one, succumbed to the inevitable. The Chicago *Times*, Detroit *Free Press*, our able German contemporary, the *Staats Zeitung* alone remaining of the prominent Democratic allies of the *World* in opposing Mr. Greeley. Of the disgusted Liberal Republicans, whose disappointment and chagrin knew no bounds, the most influential part have concluded that further opposition would be fruitless. Mr. Schurz, the ablest and most eminent of them, has signified his intention to give a qualified support to Mr. Greeley, though still holding fast to his opinion that it was a nomination not fit to be made. Moreover, we cannot discover in any quarter signs of a formidable or even a respectable bolt against this strange nomination. A Liberal Republican bolt against it was attempted in calling the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, but that gathering resulted in an indorsement. We have no reason to believe that a Democratic bolt against what now may be regarded as the certain action of the Baltimore Convention would be more successful. It is therefore a pretty well settled fact that there will be but two candidates in the field in this Presidential election, and that citizens must choose between voting for Grant, voting for Greeley and staying away from the polls. For our part we shall advise no body to vote for Grant, and between the remaining alternative of voting for Greeley or staying at home we have no counsel to offer. Our own duty and that of Democratic citizens may perhaps more clearly appear after the canvass has made some progress. When Mr. Schurz, who has signified his intention to support Mr. Greeley with reservations, has made his first speech, citizens will be better able to perceive on what grounds an honest man can vote for this confessedly improper candidate.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR PARKER, OF NEW JERSEY, DECLINING THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT ON THE LABOR REFORM TICKET.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The following is the letter of Governor Parker, declining the nomination of the Labor Reform party for the Vice Presidency:

FREEHOLD, N. J. June 28.

Edward M. Chamberlin, President Columbus Convention, Boston.

SIR: Your letter informing me that the Convention of the National Labor Reform party, which met at Columbus, on the 22d of February last, placed me in nomination for Vice President of the United States, has been received. I feel honored by the preference thus expressed by the representatives of so large and influential a body of my fellow-citizens. I am in favor of all legal and just measures that tend to improve the condition of the workingmen. I have always been a member of the Democratic party. For nearly thirty years I have shared its triumphs and defeats, adhering to its fortunes because I considered its success essential to good government, and to the elevation of the laboring classes. Having been placed in an important public position as a nominee of that party, I am bound, in honor as well as by inclination, to stick by its organization, and to abide by its decision in its National Convention. To be the candidate of one party while supporting the nominees of another, although the two may agree substantially in principle, would be inconsistent, and I therefore respectfully decline the nomination tendered me by the Convention you represent.

(Signed) JOEL PARKER.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Baltimore advices say that the preparations are nearly completed for the Democratic Convention. Ford's Theatre, the place of meeting, has been fitted up, and will accommodate between two thousand and three thousand persons. Nearly every State delegation has secured its quarters. The Carollton will be the headquarters for the principal delegations.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PEORIA, Ill., July 1.—W. T. Dowdall, temporary chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee, at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. An invitation has also been extended to the members of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee, and the candidates on the State ticket, to meet with the Committee.

LETTER FROM FITZ HENRY WARREN.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A letter has been received from General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, in which he states he did not say, in the Fifth Avenue Conference, that, if Greeley and Brown were indorsed at Baltimore, that he would carry Iowa for them. But what he did say was: That, if Baltimore indorsed Greeley, stranger things had happened in politics than that the electoral vote of Iowa would be cast for Greeley and Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 1.—A Liberal Republican Conference is to be held to-morrow at Lansing, at which Governor Blair, Mr. Driggs, and others will be present.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Liberal Republicans hold a ratification meeting Saturday evening, to be addressed by Governor Palmer, General Breckinridge, and Cassius M. Clay.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ABSENT FROM DUTY.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A hasty summing up of the high official absentees shows that among the Government servants absent from their duties at this time are the following: President Grant, Secretary Fish, Secretary Robeson, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster General Cresswell, Assistant Secretary Richardson, Treasury Department; Solicitor General Bristow, Assistant Secretary Cowan, Interior Department; Assistant Attorney General McMichael, General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions; Mullett, Supervising Architect; General Porter, private secretary of the President; General Babcock, Secretary to the President; General Dent, Doorkeeper to the President; Commissioners Howell, Ferris and Aldis, of the Southern Claims Commission; Benj. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; John Delano, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department; Colonel Harrington, Superintendent of the Census; General Liggett, Commissioner of Patents; General Eaton, Commissioner of Education; Dr. Warren, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education; Colonel Klum, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau; J. B. Mann, Chief Clerk of the Fifth Auditor's Office; Mr. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau. This is by no means a full list, but contains only the names that could be recalled without examination.

THE BEER PRODUCT.

The number of beer stamps issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau during the fiscal year ending yesterday, was 27,595,600, an increase of 5,000,000 over the issue of the year previous. This would seem to indicate a flattering increase in the manufacture of beer for the same period.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is the public debt statement:

Six per cent bonds	$1,374,883,800
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,789,451,100
Lawful money debt	$ 25,858,000
Matured debt	7,926,797
Legal-tender notes	357,588,296
Fractional currency	40,855,835
Coin certificates	31,086,300
Total without interest	$2,253,251,828
Total debt	$2,294,957,142
Total interest	$ 41,705,313
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$ 88,149,108
Currency	15,321,689
Total in Treasury	$ 103,470,798
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,191,486,343
Decrease during the month	2,031,035
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	3,708,934
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,922,936

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell resumed his official duties this morning.

The President is expected to return to Washington in time to hold a Cabinet session Friday next.

MAIL SERVICE ORDERED.

The Postmaster General has ordered mail service to be placed on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, between Washington and Baltimore, commencing to-morrow.

ANTICIPATED INDIAN RAID.

Lieutenant Colonel Davidson writes the Secretary of the Interior, under date Camp Supply, June 3, to the effect that the main camp of the Cheyennes and some 200 Kiowas intend to depredate along the road from Camp Supply to Arkansas. He suggests that, in view of the anticipated junction of Cheyennes and Kiowas for raiding purposes, that a telegraph be run from Fort Hays to Fort Dodge. Indian Agent Tappan writes from Fort Berthold, Dakota, that there have been unusual movements among the Sioux near that Agency, and that some 700 lodges of hostile Indians were concentrating about eighty miles from the fort, evidently bent on mischief.

NOT TRUE.

Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed General Augur in reference to the truth of the report from Galveston, of the 19th of June, that General McKenzie, Lieutenant Smith, and eight men had been surprised and killed by Indians, and received the following reply:

SAN ANTONIO, July 1.

Adjutant General Townsend:

Not one word of truth in it. McKenzie was at Fort Griffin, and well, on the 20th of June, and was to start on the 22d. (Signed) GENERAL AUGUR.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Wm. Merrill, a member of the Louisiana State Central Committee, of which Packard is Chairman, arrived here to-day from New Orleans, on his way to Long Branch to see President Grant, on business connected with Republican party affairs in that State.

MILITARY BOARDS.

A Board to decide on a breech-loading system for muskets, consisting of General Terry, Colonel Hagner, Colonel Clitz, Major Reno, and Captain Livingston, meets in New York on the 3d of September, with authority to adjourn to Springfield to take advantage of the resources of the armory there.

A Board, consisting of Colonels Whiteley and Gelly, Lieutenant Colonels Wright and Laidley, Majors Seymour and Crispin, and Lieutenant Dutton, has been appointed to meet in New York on the 10th of July, to determine on models of heavy ordnance for experiments by the Chief of Ordnance.

WISCONSIN.

The Army of the Tennessee Reunion on July 4—The Crops.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, July 1.—Madison, and especially the old soldiers in the Western Army, are busy preparing for the Tennessee Army Reunion on the 3d. The Legislative Halls, where the meeting is to be held, are being most beautifully and elaborately decorated, and every preparation is making for the reception of the distinguished guests. Advices have been received of the expected attendance of a large number of prominent army officers, though the hope of the presence of General Grant is generally abandoned, much to the disappointment of his old comrades and the public generally. Such arrangements for excursion trains are made, and attractions presented, that the capital will see a larger crowd than ever before on July 4.

Fine rains yesterday, and weather warm. All the crops doing well.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—About 9 o'clock this evening, while workmen were at work on the premises of Elkein and Middleton, distillers and rectifiers, at Vine street wharf, four distinct explosions occurred among the barrels in the rear portion of the building. The building then took fire, and before the flames were extinguished, a heavy loss was sustained. Elkein & Middleton lose $40,000, in which they have insurance for $20,000. Simon Arnold owns the building, which was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars; fully insured. The distillery apparatus was valued at $25,000; uninsured.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Murder Trial.

Interesting Testimony Elicited Yesterday.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES MURDER TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Stokes trial proceeded, to-day, developing a new point and a dramatic scene or two. The heat was stifling, but the court-room was densely crowded. Was Fisk armed on the day of the tragedy, and did he drop his pistol? are the questions arising from to-day's testimony. Henry D. Corley, of Rhode Island, testified: On the 6th of January last, I was standing in the passage opposite Parlor No. 7, at the Grand Central Hotel, when I heard the first shot, and then ran to the corner of the elevator, when I heard the second shot, and some one cried "Nobody helps me. Nobody protects me." I then saw a man standing near the stairs, and said to him, "For God's sake, what is the matter?" He replied, very coolly, "There is a man shot," and pointed to the ladies' entrance. I looked down, and saw that it was Mr. Fisk. Went down to him and took hold of his right arm. I sent the hall boy for a doctor, and we took Mr. Fisk up stairs to the parlor. When I went back to parlor, No. 7, a lady named Miss Hall, handed me a pistol, and said, "Here, Henry, see what I found there." It was a splendid pistol, and I gave it to Mr. Crockett soon afterward. Being cross-examined by Mr. Daly, he said he had been 13 years in this country; was in the army during the late war. It was about an hour after the shooting that Miss Hall gave me the pistol. The pistol was a white, glittering one, with an ivory handle, and a six shooter.

A pistol was here shown to witness.

Is that the pistol you got from the lady? A. I hardly know. I did not see any black on the pistol at all. The one produced had a black handle. After looking at it carefully, the witness said that it was not the pistol handed him. He said also that he saw two persons looking around the parlor for something, and when he asked what they were doing they said "Shut up; we are looking for a pistol." Mr. Crockett told him it was better for him not to say anything about the matter, as it might endanger his position.

The testimony of Miss Grace Hall, the young lady referred to above, did not corroborate the theory that two pistols were found after the shooting. Her evidence was as follows: Was a guest at the Grand Central Hotel on the 6th of January last; was in my room on the fifth floor when the shooting took place; only heard about it a little before 5, when I came down to the first parlor. While sitting there I found a pistol between the back and seat on the sofa, which I gave to Henry. [The pistol with which Fisk was shot was then shown to the witness.] She said, I gave the pistol to Henry, but cannot say whether that is the one or not, there being no mark upon it, and I not being acquainted with pistols.

To Mr. Tremain. When I came down stairs I first went into the third parlor, when I heard of the shooting. Remained in that parlor about fifteen minutes, then went into the first parlor and sat down opposite a sofa where a gentleman was sitting. Saw what appeared to be a portion of a pistol. I only saw it when a light struck upon it. It did not require any force to place it in the position in which it was. It was a dark pistol, not green. It was a very old gentleman that sat on the sofa. When I took it out it was lying lengthwise.

Fisk's colored valet John Marshall, testified: I found Colonel Fisk's clothes, on the evening of the 6th of January, at the Grand Central Hotel, and brought them to the house in Twenty-third street, and put them into his wardrobe. The Coroner got them that afternoon, and put them into a trunk. The trunk was then produced and opened. A military cape was taken out, and the witness showed in it four holes, and he put it on him to show the location of the pistol shots. The vest was next shown, and one hole found on the right side. The coat was also produced, and the left arm was discovered to be red with blood, and had a hole in it. The different articles of wearing apparel were regarded with interest by the jury and the spectators, and when the bloody coat sleeve was produced an audible murmur went through the court room, whilst the prisoner cast his eyes down and seemed not very desirous of seeing the articles at all.

On cross-examination by Mr. Tremain, Marshal said: I went to live with Mr. Fisk first at 359 West Twenty third street, at Mrs. Josie Mansfield's, for the purpose of waiting on Colonel Fisk, who was there very often. It was his headquarters when in town. His own residence was No. 313 West Twenty-third street. There was a coachman, and a servant girl named Mary, in Mrs. Mansfield's. I left Mansfield's because I did not want to wait on Stokes, and went to live with Mr. Fisk at 313. The Colonel dined at the Grand Opera House. Some of his pantaloons had pockets in the back like the one here produced, and others had not. He was sick the week before he was shot, and remained at No. 313. My wages were paid by Mr. Fisk. Mrs. Mansfield would send me with a note to Colonel Fisk for money, and when I came back she paid me. All the other servants were paid in the same way. I considered myself in Colonel Fisk's employ. While at Mansfield's, all the other servants thought the same. My wages after I first left Josie's were about $25 per month. About four months afterwards I got $60 a month by asking for it.

Q. Was there any lady living at No. 313? Objected to by the District Attorney, and ruled out.

THE NEW JERSEY "BOSS."

The noted Jersey City politician and lobbyist, William H. Bumsted, now an inmate of the New Jersey State Prison, has been visited by only a few of his former friends and associates, and, so far as appearances or prison treatment is concerned, is like any other of the criminals. His hair has been cropped short, and his blonde beard has disappeared. Since his arrival at the prison, his health has failed him, and he is now confined to his bed, quite overcome, apparently, by confinement.

MUSICAL.

Strauss, assisted by a choice orchestra, to be organized in New York, will give five promenade concerts next week, at the Academy of Music. Madame Peschka Leutner is his prima donna.

The Prussian band will give a concert in Jones' Wood's next Saturday.

STREET CAR CONDUCTOR TURNED PICKPOCKET.

A fresh variety of knocking down has been made manifest by the arrest of a street car conductor on the Third avenue line, in whose pockets were found three watches, plucked from his passengers in the course of one day.

FINANCIAL.

Business on Wall street, to-day, amounted to very little, owing to the extreme heat. On the

STOCK EXCHANGE

the attendance was slim. The greatest fluctuations of the day were in Erie and Pacific Mail, the former ranging from 56 1-8 to 56 1-4, and the latter from 73 to 73 1-2. Fluctuations in the general list, outside of Erie and Pacific Mail, were only 1-8 to 1-8 per cent, and in some stocks there was scarcely business enough doing to establish quotations.

GOLD

ranged from 113 3-4 to 114, with little more business during the morning hours. Disbursements on account of the July interest and dividends commenced to-day, but the heat seemed to check business, even in this direction. Bankers marketing new railway loans report a good investment demand from parties collecting July interest.

MONEY MARKET

easy, at 4 to 5 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

market strong on moderate business.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are a fraction lower, and dull at the close. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 3-4a102; Union Pacific firsts, 91a91 1-4; land grants, 81 3-4a81 7-8; incomes, 87 5-8a87 3-4.

BREADSTUFFS.

In the flour market to-day the intense heat checked business. At the close, the market was weaker and irregular, especially in low grades. Fair shipping demand for the provinces and Great Britain. Wheat quiet, with but little pressure to sell, the inquiry being mainly for export. Winter nominal.

PORK

dull, and values unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—The weather last night was, and to-day is, intensely hot, the thermometer ranging at 90°. Reports from Washington and the Eastern States represent the heat as being very great yesterday.

MAYOR HALL

has signed the bill of his private counsel for $5,000 as the fee in the case against himself and others.

PUBLIC OUTRAGES.

Outrages by thieves and rowdies upon the street cars are constantly reported. A conductor on the Third avenue line has been arrested for stealing watches. Three were found in his possession.

THE "FANNIE."

A dispatch says that it is believed at Washington that the secret expedition for Cuba, taken out in the Fannie, has successfully landed on the island.

PREMATURE.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The reported commutation of Lizzie Garabrant's sentence is premature. The case comes before the New Jersey Court of Pardons next Monday.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Estimates of the cost of the East River bridge are now fixed at $9,500,000.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF ICE.

The price of ice has been advanced, owing to the heat, 20 to 30 cents per hundred wholesale, and 40 to 50 cents retail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have concluded to issue round trip tickets to the Baltimore Convention at reduced rates.

The thermometer to-day reached 98 degrees in the shade. Many cases of sunstroke.

Arrived, steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

THE ENGLISH BAND.

The Band of the Grenadier Guards will return to England on Saturday next. Prior to their departure, they will give a concert for the benefit of St. George's Society.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

ALBANY, July 1.—Notices of issue in the appeal from the decision of Judge Hogeboom, overruling the demurrer in cases of The People vs. Wm. M. Tweed, implicated with others, and Same vs. Richard B. Connolly and Thomas Fields, were filed to-day, in the County Clerk's office, by Attorney General Barlow.

INDIANA.

Another Railroad Project—Dangerous Character Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Ind., July 1.—Dr. G. W. Kemp, of Wyandotte County, Ohio, an active and energetic railroad man, is here in the interests of a new railroad project between Galion, Ohio, and Marion, Ind., running by way of Kenton, Wapan, Kenta, and Celina, Ohio. It is understood that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company will take this organization into their own hands, and push the road forward to an early completion. There will be no trouble in raising the necessary local aid in this county, and to the East line of the State. Lafayette, Ind., will be the Western terminus in all probability. Marion says to all railroad and manufacturing enterprises, "Come on; we will welcome you with open arms and pockets; and still more, that we have all the natural advantages for manufacturing, and the best point in the country for building up a large manufacturing town."

One Pat Dougby was brought here from Montpelier, Blackford County, by the Sheriff of that county, this morning, and lodged in jail, charged with malicious shooting, with intent to kill. He is a desperate character, and has threatened to kill two other men in Blackford County. The man he shot is lying in a critical condition, and it is feared he will not recover.

Old Settlers' Meeting—Desperate Character Arrested—New Railroad Projected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Ind., July 1.—The old settlers of Grant County, Ind., held their annual meeting in the Court House square, at Marion, this afternoon. Quite a number of old settlers were in attendance, occupying seats on the speaker's stand. Some of these old men have lived in Grant County since 1820, and relate some very amusing incidents connected with those times.

One Dougbey was brought from Montpelier, Blackford County, Ind., by the Sheriff, this morning, and lodged in jail, charged with malicious shooting with intent to kill. He is a desperate character, and has threatened to kill two other men in Blackford County. The man he shot is lying in a critical condition, and it is feared he will not recover.

Dr. G. W. Kemp, of Wyandotte County, Ohio, an active and energetic railroad man, is in Marion, in the interest of a new railroad project between Galion, O., and Marion, Ind., running by way of Kenton, Wapokonetta and Celina, O. It is understood that the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company will take the organization into its own hands, and push the road forward to an early completion. There will be no trouble in raising the necessary local aid.

Killed—Robbery and Incendiarism.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The body of W. W. Reynolds, boss carpenter of the I., B. & W. Railroad shops at this place, was found early this morning, near the Indianapolis & St. Louis track, just west of this city. He was a man of good habits. It is supposed he sat down upon the track to rest, and fell asleep, or that he was killed while attempting to get upon a train while in motion. He leaves a wife and three children.

The depot of the I. B. & W. R. R., at Crawfordsville, was entered last night, the agent chloroformed, the safe opened and over $1,400 abstracted, after which the building was fired, but the flames were subdued without serious damage. The agent was rescued after being almost suffocated by the smoke.

THE CONFERENCE.

Consideration of the Question of Direct Damages—How It Will Result.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special despatch from Geneva says that the mode of proceeding on the direct claims has not yet been ascertained, but it seems probable that the Court will consider *seriatim* the character of the Confederate cruisers, and accordingly as they determine their character will adjudge England responsible or not for the depredations of one or all these ships. The character of the ship being thus determined, the Arbitrators will next consider the award of damages. On this point they will probably confer freely with the counsel of either side. Should the views of these not too widely differ as to the amount of indemnity, the Court may name a gross amount between two estimates. If there should be no hope of reconciling the conflicting estimates, the Court will refer the award of damages to the assessors provided for by the Treaty, and so conclude their labors. Now that the Arbitration goes on at Geneva, it will likewise continue on the San Juan question at Berlin, where Prince Bismarck will appoint distinguished international lawyers to decide the question.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 1.—DOWN—Props Wm. Tweed, Vanderbilt, Kewaunee, Empire State, Ontonagon, Annie Young, Forest City and barge; bark Mary Pirew; schr Comanche.

UP—Props Mohawk, Young America, James Fisk; schrs Midnight, Ontario.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, July 1—Evening.—DOWN—Prop Concord and barge; barges C. J. Wells, City of Buffalo, Pensaukee, Two Fannies, E. Corning; schrs Bell, Walbridge, Fame, Oneida, Nettie Weaver, H. Pitzburgh, Argus Smith, St. Andrew, Crossthwaite, Miami.

UP—None.

WIND—Southwest.

THE JUBILEE.

Opening of the Third Week—Arrival of the Irish Band—Character of Its Music—Strauss Engaged for a Concert Season—Interesting Local Items.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, July 1.—The third week of the Jubilee has commenced on a blaze of green glory, consequent upon the arrival of the Irish band from Dublin. Hotter weather has scarcely ever been known here. It is fairly broiling. On Saturday over 125 ladies were taken out of the audience in a fainting condition, and fully as many to-day. The thermometer has ranged all the way from 100 to 108 in the shade. On Saturday the population of the Coliseum, was increased by a new comer, who attended the concert without a ticket, and came in neither by door nor window, and who gave a Jubilee scream the moment his eyes opened upon the assemblage.

Nothing daunted by the weather, the Irish residents of Boston and vicinity turned out by the thousands to welcome the Irish band. The sunburst flag is floating everywhere, and the streets are full of green feathers. The band reached Boston yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, and were received by Mr. Gilmore and the Executive Committee at the depot, besides an immense populace, and escorted to the Everett House. This forenoon they were received by all the Irish societies of this vicinity, numbering several thousands, making one of the most imposing displays which has been seen in Boston for a long time. The Boston Ninth Regiment, and Company F, Seventh Regiment National Guards, of Philadelphia, at the heads of various societies, then took them through the principal streets to the Common, where the various organizations were dismissed. At the City Hall the band was received by the Mayor, and, by invitation of the City Reception Committee, partook of an elegant lunch at Parker's.

Enthusiastic as was the Irish spirit, it did not serve to help fill the coliseum, and as the hot weather served to keep away Americans, the audience was a light one. In defiance to the general character of the day, the programme was largely made up of Irish selections, as will be seen from the following numbers: 1. "Star Spangled Banner;" 2. Fantasia from "Faust," by the French band; 3. Song, "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms," by chorus; 4. Aria from the "Magic Flute," by Madame Leutner; 5. "Anvil Chorus;" 6. "Thousand and One Nights' Waltz," led by Strauss; 7. Overture to "Crown Diamonds," by the Irish band; 8. Moore's melody, "The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls," by chorus; 9. Four part song, "The Soldier's Farewell," Johanna Kinkel's beautiful song, by chorus; 10. Overture to "Oberon," by the British band; 11. "The Last Rose of Summer," by the chorus; 12. Overture to "Don Giovanni," by the German band; 13. The hymn "Hebron," by full chorus.

The feature of the day, in a sensational point of view, though by no means in a musical way, was the Irish band. They numbered forty, of whom thirty-two are Irish and eight English. The members of the band appeared in a very showy uniform of green, faced with white, and gold colored trimmings. Their cap is the regulation French peak, heavily ornamented with buttons. They were organized in Dublin just before they started, and have therefore had little or no opportunity to practice together, which will probably account for their mediocre performance, when compared with the other bands. In a musical point of view, they should not have put in an appearance, but otherwise they have helped to fill out the international character of the Jubilee, have had an immense reception and lots of glory. The French band fraternize with them very intimately, and turned out this morning to do them the honor of an escort. Instead of the overture to "Crown Diamonds," assigned to them on the programme, after playing the Star-Spangled Banner, they gave a medley of Irish airs, which was heartily *encored*, and replied to with more Irish airs. Their playing is very crude, and thus far confined to music of this class. They have not had the training to enable them to cope with music of the high order, but there is evidently good material in the band, which can be worked into something under a competent leader, as it is the intention to make their organization permanent. However, there is time enough, and the Dublin band may yet take a higher place in martial music.

There is but little in the rest of the performance which calls for special mention, as it was more or less a repetition of what has been given heretofore, and in very much of the same style. The audience was an enthusiastic one, and *encored* nearly everything.

To-morrow is an Italian day, nearly all the selections being Italian in character.

There is considerable curiosity here relative to engagements of the artists in attendance. Strauss has been secured by Rummel, of New York, for three nights, commencing next Monday evening; also Madame Goddard, but beyond these no engagements have been made. The Prussian band will go to Washington next week, to play at the Prussian Minister's reception. Neither Leutner nor the French band have made engagements yet. To-day it does not appear as if the French band would go to Chicago. A negotiation is pending with Leutner for November next for a concert tour, but her terms are so high that no engagement has yet been effected.

There are several little items connected with the Jubilee which may be of more than local interest; among them the following: The working force required to run the Coliseum during the Jubilee is 100 men, exclusive of the firemen and police.

It is related of the French band that they owe much of their skill of rendition of Rossini's music to instruction which they received from the composer himself, who, while living in Paris, was accustomed to conduct the rehearsals of his favorite compositions by this band, which was his favorite.

Previous to the assembling of the orchestra, Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Thomas Baldwin, the popular agent of this department of the Jubilee, was surprised by a committee appointed by the non-resident musicians, who presented him with a magnificent gold-cased watch, with a massive linked chain and seal, the whole valued at $400.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General of Nova Scotia and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in North America, arrived on Saturday evening, and was at the concert to-day.

A New-Yorker who desired to take a little piece of the Jubilee to Gotham, offered the French Band $1,800 a day, in gold, for six concerts, with all expenses paid, and $200 thrown in for incidentals; but the offer was declined.

It is still a question as to whose claims entitle him to the laurels of veteran chorister. Doctor Alden, who, although 84 years of age, may have entered the service recently, whereas Mr. James Sharp, of Watertown, 82 years old, became a member of the Handel and Haydn Society in 1816, and has attended fifty-six annual meetings.

Friday was the birthday of Madame Strauss. Madame Strauss was at one time a celebrated vocalist, and has sung throughout Europe under her maiden name of Jetty Trefz.

Horace Greeley will positively attend the Jubilee on Wednesday.

TENNESSEE.

Acquitted—Reduction of Salaries.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—Dr. Wm. K. Dameron was acquitted, to-day, in the Criminal Court of killing Bennet Jones, last April, for the seduction of his wife.

The County Court, to-day, reduced the salaries of all Judges to $2,500 per annum. It is thought they will all resign.

In compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court, A. P. Curry was, to-day, inducted into the office of Sheriff by the County Court.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—At the residence of a planter named Wray, near Brownsville, Tennessee, Sunday morning, Benj. H. Wray and his brother-in-law, Jno. A. Wilson, had an altercation at the breakfast table about a horse trade which occurred two years ago, resulting in Benj. Wray shooting Wilson through the heart, killing him instantly. He then ran into the yard, followed by Wilson's wife, who was begging him not to shoot her husband again, not knowing that he was dead. Her screams, it is supposed, caused him to place the pistol to his breast and fire it, causing a fatal wound. The parties are all respectable, and the affair has caused great excitement here.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull for jobbing; low treble, $8.00; good treble, $8.70; choice treble, $8.70; choice extra, 9.00@9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 66@68c; white, 68@70c. Oats, 42@46c.

HOGS—Dull; prime, 26@27c; choice, 29c.

BRAN—$1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 12½c. Bacon firm at 6¼@8c. Hams—choice sugar cured, 12@12½. Lard dull; tierce, packers 9c; refined, 9½c; kegs, 10½c; refined, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair, 7c; fair, 9½c. Molasses fair; reboiled, 40c. Coffee, 17@19½c.

STERLING—25c; sight ½c premium.

GOLD—1 13½.

COTTON—Dull; sales 400 bales good ordinary at 22@22½c; low middlings, 23½c; middlings, 24½c. Receipts, 180 bales. Exports—New York, 1,534 bales; Liverpool, 1,130 bales; stock, 72,517.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 90@95c.

MARRIED.

CORRIGAN—ROURKE—On the 12th of June, at St. Bridget's Church, Andrew J. Corrigan, Esq., to Miss Mary E. Rourke, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

WILSON—At 4 o'clock, June 30, Robert Wilson. Funeral from his late residence, 1350 State st., at 11 o'clock, Tuesday, July 2.

MASON—On July 1, in this city, little John, son of Joseph W. and Violet Mason, aged 4 months and 12 days.

ALCOTT—On June 30, William H. Alcott, aged 43 years. Funeral on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited without further notice.

Detroit papers please copy.

LEADLEY—On July 1, Fred. and Charley, infant sons of James and Annie Leadley, aged 2 months and 19 days. Funeral service at residence, 129 South Green-st., at 1 p. m.

MARIGA—On the 1st inst., William Henry, only son of William and Mary Mariga, aged 19 months and 14 days. Funeral Wednesday, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., from residence, 207 Fifth-av., to Calvary Cemetery.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Appollo Commandery No. 1 K. T., this evening at 8 o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-third st. Business and work on R. C. order. By order of the E. C. B. S. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Regular Communication this, Tuesday, evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. Business of evening, installation of officers. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

Masonic.

Members of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their hall, No. 12 North Clinton st., today at 12 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Robert Wilson. The fraternity cordially invited. By order W. M. FRED J. WILD.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. and A. M., this, Tuesday, evening at 8 o'clock, at Apollo Hall. N. B.—Business of importance will be transacted. By order of W. M. SAM SEELEMAN, Sec.

Masonic.

The members of Covenant Lodge No. 526, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their hall, No. 679 West Lake-st., on Tuesday morning, July 2, at 9 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. H. Olcott. By order of the W. M. J. W. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

PATENT SANDWICH BREAD.

THE SANDWICH BREAD COMPANY,

In announcing the introduction from New York of the new

PATENT SANDWICH BREAD,

Are happy to have been able to secure its manufacture in Chicago by the popular and reliable house of Messrs. Thompson & Templeton, Bakers, at 213 Randolph st.

The Sandwich Bread is an entirely new invention, whereby the different varieties of meats composing the usual sandwiches are cooked in the bread by a new and ingenious process, giving a loaf of ordinary size which will preserve ten days, and is ready for instant use by restaurants, lunch counters, picnic parties, families or individuals. It is more delicious and nutritious than any other compound of meat and bread, for all the juices, flavor and nutriment of the meat are retained.

The Sandwich Bread is manufactured from the very best materials prepared in the most neat and careful manner, in the best style of the culinary art, and is delivered in leaves of separate kinds, containing ham, beef, corn beef, poultry or fish.

Inquire at restaurants, lunch counters or groceries, or at Thompson & Templeton's, or address THE SANDWICH BREAD COMPANY, 213 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000 NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS.

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,

AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct. 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 51 West Madison st., near Sherman House, and at the passenger depots of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago. H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent. M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

The eligible lots known as 73 and 75 Lincoln-av., 48x105 feet, will be sold at a bargain.

The desirable lots known as 1108-1114 Wabash-av., 98x160 feet, with 20 foot alley. Terms easy. Apply to G. C. KNOPFEL, 980 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rare Chance FOR BUSINESS.

A good business man, with $20,000 to $30,000 cash, can secure an interest in a large Wholesale House, that will net 50 per cent on the capital invested. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. S. GOLDSTEIN has been admitted a partner in our business. The firm will now be Wolf, Michael & Co. WOLF & MICHAEL. Chicago, July 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. A. MAIR & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation—Merril C. Follansbee retiring. The business will be carried on by Chas. A. Mair, under the same firm name as heretofore. Chicago, July 1, 1872.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The house now occupied by us, 325 and 327 State st., between Congress and Harrison-sts. House is 40x140 feet, double floor, weather boarded, sheathed, and ceiled, and 16 feet ceiling. Well calculated for any business requiring large amount of floor room, or can be divided into two stores, 20x140 feet. Or we will sell house and lease, lease having 20 months to run. MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.

I will buy or sell the August or December certificates at market price. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison st., Room 1.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S, 157 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

SMOKED WHITEFISH,

In lots suitable to the trade, fresh every day. [illegible], Commission Merchant, 132 West Randolph-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

Banking House of LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

On or about the 10th inst. we shall remove our South Side office to the Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., to accommodate the business that is rapidly returning to its old quarters. This will be our general office. Our West Side office will remain as heretofore.

At both offices we receive deposits, discount business paper, and transact a general banking business as heretofore.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE ON DWELLINGS, FURNITURE, BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, And LEASES.

S. M. MOORE & CO., AGENTS.

213 East Madison-st., Chicago.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN. ......Assets over $2,000,000

National Fire Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN. ......Assets over $500,000

Franklin Insurance Co., WHEELING, W. VA. ......Assets over $300,000

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., LONDON AND EDINBURG. Assets, gold, $14,000,000

German-American Insurance Co. NEW YORK. ......Assets over $1,000,000

GENERAL NOTICES.

4th July, 1872.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD

Will issue Excursion Tickets from all Stations to all Stations at ONE FARE AND A FIFTH for the round trip on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return up to 5th of July, inclusive.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it May Concern:

In compliance with the requirements of Section 12 of an Act passed by the General Assembly, approved April 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, entitled "An Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any Public Records by fire or otherwise (commonly known as the Burned Records Bill), and in pursuance of an order entered of record by the Circuit Court July 1, 1872, bids will be received in writing, enclosed in a sealed envelope, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, from newspapers printed in Cook County, for printing "Land Title Notices," said notices to be printed once each week for four consecutive weeks, eight lines agate to constitute a square. Bids must be in on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1872.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Clerk Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

10 and 15 Per Cent DISCOUNT

On all Goods ordered of us during July and August.

JOHN B. HALL, Merchant Tailor, 330 Wabash-av.

10 PER CENT

Discount on all goods ordered of us during July & August, 1872.

EDWARD ELY.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A first-class Woollen Salesman. Apply by letter only, with references, to ENOS BROWN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$166,000! IN CASH AND REAL ESTATE, To be distributed at St. Joseph, Mich. July 4, 1872.

First Capital Gift, $40,000!

These prizes are made up of some of the most valuable peach orchards in Michigan.

TICKETS, $2.00!

For full particulars, list of prizes, etc., address CURTIS BOUGHTON, St. Joseph, Mich., or 159 East and 44 West Madison st., Chicago.

WOOL.

SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S *WOOL LOFTS.*

Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.

Office, 283 Michigan-av.

Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

ALTERATION OF THE PATENT LAW IN CANADA.

After the 1st of September next, American citizens will be permitted to secure patents in Canada on the same terms as residents. Full information can be obtained from the Canada Patent Agency, 58 York-st., Toronto, Canada. DONALD C. RIDOUT & CO., Proprietors.

THE National Bank of Commerce.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1872.

The quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid on and after Monday, July 1. E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Am still buying adjusted claims against the Lorillard and Astor Insurance Companies. Parties wishing to sell will please call at No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. W. H. A. TROWBRIDGE.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance on Congress st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

Job Printing,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, [illegible], Chicago.

WASTE BASKETS & FEATHER DUSTERS

At J. D. ROBERTSON'S, 379 WABASH-AV.

WHAT AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT SAYS.

The following letter from Judge Watterson recalls some political history of thirty years ago. The writer succeeded James K. Polk as a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, in 1840, when the latter was elected Governor:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Neither you nor I have forgotten the Presidential canvass of 1840. I can look back to it as one of the bright spots in my life. I remember that, when the Whig National Convention put General Harrison in the field for President, instead of their great idol, Henry Clay, we Democrats had serious misgivings, but soon began laughing. This amusement we indulged in for three long months. About the fourth month things began to look serious,—entirely too serious for any former canvass. The truth is, we were then beaten—badly beaten. We found out, when it was too late, that the public mind was restless and dissatisfied with those in authority. The people panted for a change, and they were determined to have it. When we attempted to convince them against the will, invariably we left him in the same opinion still. The ridicule we heaped upon General Harrison only made him stronger. History is now repeating itself. The nomination of Horace Greeley was at first received by the Granites with nose-laughter. They flattered themselves that it was a huge joke, which would strut its hour upon the stage, and then be heard of no more. Little did they know of the spirit that animated the able and patriotic Republicans who assembled at Cincinnati. Little did they know of the longing of the people for the overthrow of military rule and personal government. Least of all did they know of the mighty revolution that would go sweeping over the country,—North, South, East, and West. Even now they are persuading themselves, right in the face of palpable facts to the contrary, that the Democratic party has run mad, and will either nominate a third candidate at Baltimore, or commit some other act of folly. Let me tell them that the time has passed when that old organization can be controlled by impracticable politicians. The masses have resolved to think and act for themselves, and we unite the once respectable leader in all attempts to cross their path! What am I addressing you this letter? Because my whole heart is in the cause espoused by Horace Greeley. I believe that, under his lead, we will drive the vandals from high places, and restore the Government to its original purity. To effect this high and holy purpose, I am willing to co-operate with anybody or any party. And I believe that millions of my countrymen are, and will be, animated by the same patriotic impulse. The two armies of Cincinnati and Baltimore will be united the 9th day of July, and then we will move directly on the enemy's works. Then the colossus of Grantism will wake up to a realization of the stupendous struggle in which he is engaged. Then they will see the return of 1840—only a great deal more so. Then, like their friend Colfax since his defeat, they will smile no more.

The Democracy has been beaten, but what are you now?—not what you thought on subjects that no longer agitate the public mind or concern the public welfare. Are you now willing to let the public affairs as they are unfolded to your gaze at the present moment? I pity the man who prowls around the graveyard of dead issues. When I meet such a man, I mentally tively turn away from his lead. The Democratic party cannot afford to rip open old controversies. Exclude from the ranks all old Whigs, and it could not carry a single State in the South, nor do I believe it could carry a State in the North. And suppose that old, life-time Democrat, who has been before you for years for any man who has not always belonged to our organization, what would become of Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs? I remember the time of the bank panic, and the hard things against the Democratic party as Horace Greeley ever wrote or uttered. The student of political history might employ a new home yesterday in the Centre of the United States. There he would find not less than fifteen Republican Senators, some of whom are the ablest and most unscrupulous Radicals in that body, who were formerly Democrats of the straightest sect. Should he pursue his investigations to the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, he would find a gentleman occupying the highest position in the Government, who told me, eight years ago, that the only vote he had ever cast for President was for Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, and he added, "I voted for Buchanan to beat Fremont." Yes, and four members of his Cabinet were, in times past, roaring Democrats. I have stated these facts that any one may see the utter folly of hunting up old records in order to ascertain the whereabouts of politicians nowadays.

Thank God! neither of us is thinking of party. We are thinking of our country. Her vital interests demand that we should bury the animosities engendered by the late cruel war. The man who is trying to keep them alive in order to creep into office or secure a paltry contract. What we want is a forgetfulness of the past. I believe that the elevation of Horace Greeley to the Presidency will do more than that of any other man to heal the kind feelings between the sections. So believing, I am for him with enthusiasm. Let the principles enunciated in his noble letter of acceptance loom up as the National Capital of party, and we will be a happy people. Yours friend,

HARVEY M. WATTERSON.

Governor Neil S. Brown Nashville, Tenn.

The Plasterers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We hope you will publish the following statement of the differences between the journymen plasterers and the bosses:

On the 30th of April, the journymen demanded and received five dollars per day. It was well understood by employers that five dollars was to be the standard wages for the summer. The men pledged themselves to make no further demand, and to work ten hours per day. So far, everything went well until Saturday evening last, when the bosses informed the men that, after that time, the wages would be four dollars per day. The men are determined to resist this reduction of wages, for several reasons: First, because the bosses have been figuing for work at the rate of five dollars per day for the past, and all the work they have now contracted for is at that figure. They have formed a ring, and propose, by reducing the wages, to pocket four or five hundred dollars per day of the journeymen's wages. One of the bosses said to us yesterday, "I hire from 10 to 12 men per day, and that makes a great deal of difference in my profits." Now, that man knew that he figured to pay those men the difference he speaks of. Still, he has no compunction in joining in this ring for the purpose of crushing the workingman and making money.

But the real reason for reducing our wages is this: About three weeks ago, they asked us to appoint a Committee to confer with them on different matters. The Committee did not agree, and they sent a communication stating that, in case we would pledge ourselves not to work for any man but a member of their society, they, in return, would not employ any but members of our Union. This was a trapping bait; but we did not take. We could see the injury it would do us, and the grave injustice it would be to men not belonging to their society. The object was to force the boss masons and builders out of the market. They think that these men have no right to do plastering; that it belongs exclusively to them in the bare existence. But we think differently, and hold that it is our duty to work for any man that has plastering to do. To refuse to work for such men as Messrs. Warner, Busby, Ayer, Cherry, Courtney, Bailey, and others, because they do not belong to the Boss Plasterers' Society, would be to throw one-third of our men out of employment; besides, it would be unjust to treat these men in that manner. They have always paid us the highest wages, and paid it promptly on pay-night. The boss-masons, as a rule, employ none but full workmen, and do not fill their shops with boys and old men under instructions. The boss plasterers have been in the habit of getting their brown mortar work done by boys and inferior workmen; but, when they want their cornicing and finishing done, they call on Union men, for they know the mechanics are all there. They always have done, and are now doing, almost all the best work in the Union; and for us to go back on the men that have treated us well, and assist in driving them out of the market, would be to show our lack of common sense, and, so also the just condemnation of every honest man in the community.

And, because we did not bow down and obey the order of this ring, they say, "We will show you how you must work for four dollars per day." Because we wont assist these men to control all the work in the city, and put their hands in the people's pockets, they propose to punish us by putting their hands in ours. We leave this case with the public, knowing that we will have the sympathy of the press and all honorable men. We are prepared to do work for bona-masons, builders, owners, or any party who may need our services, at five dollars per day. Respectfully yours,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UNITED ORDER OF AMERICAN PLASTERERS.

CHICAGO, July 1.

Beloit College.

Beloit College Commencement closes on Wednesday evening, July 10, with a grand instrumental and vocal concert, under the auspices of the graduating class, who have drawn largely upon Chicago and Milwaukee talent for the occasion. Hans Balatka is to lead the orchestra; J. V. Flagler, of this city, plays the organ, and Professor N. D. W. Kinsworth, of Milwaukee, the violin. Miss Fannie Goodwin has been engaged as soprano, and the whole will form a first-class musical entertainment.

A Dentist.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was an article inserted in Saturday's TRIBUNE in respect to the Sanitary Policeman in the Twelfth Ward spending his time in getting up Grant Clubs. Now, SIR, I am the only Sanitary Policeman in said ward, and I have never attended a political meeting in said ward, or had anything to do in getting up clubs.

L. S. HOUSE,
Sanitary Policeman Twelfth Ward.

CHICAGO, July 1.

Progress Among the Turks.

The Turks appear to be advancing rapidly in doing away with old things and adopting new. At an exhibition of pictures and statuary in Paris lately, one of the attractions was an equestrian statue of Ibrahim Pasha. The horse is spoken of, particularly, as exceedingly well done. The Turks are, and have been, as all know, iconoclasts, and are strictly in the Koran to have anything to do with graven images; yet this statue is said to have been executed for the powers that be in Egypt, and its destination is reported to be a public square in Cairo.

This is certainly a great innovation. What is more remarkable still is the fact that a Turkish woman, the wife or widow of one of the Pashas, has written and is about to publish a book of very considerable merit.

We have also an account of a tragedy written in German, which was lately produced at the Hofburg Theatre, in Vienna, with great success. The piece bears the name of "Selim III." It is the production of Murad Effendi, the Turkish Consul at Temesvar, and is spoken of as remarkable for beautiful and poetic diction.

Simultaneously with this comes the announcement of the marriage of the daughter of the Turkish Ambassador at London to Mr. Warner Beriot, brother of Lady Westminster. The marriage took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of London society, diplomats and ministers, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rector of St. Paul's. After this ceremony the couple adjourned to the Turkish Embassy, where they were married again by the rites of the Greek Church. A wedding breakfast and a trip to Paris followed. It impresses one as something novel for the daughter of a high Turkish functionary, with the approbation of all concerned, to marry "a dog of a Christian."

The Archduke Charles Louis, who has lately been on a visit to the Sultan at Constantinople, has collected there for the Vienna Exposition specimens of Turkish literature, both printed and in manuscript, of great value. Dante's "Divina Comedia" being among the collection.

The Birth-Places of College Alumni.

Washington (June 26) Despatch to the Boston Advertiser.

The Bureau of Education has nearly ready for publication an interesting and useful book of statistics, which will contain the following condensed history of where the alumni of four of our principal colleges were born. As the colleges in question celebrate their commencements now, it is particularly interesting. Of the 1868 alumni of Harvard College whose birth-places are known, nearly three-fourths were born in Massachusetts, and lower fifths were born in Northern States, and nine in foreign countries. It appears that more than one-twelfth of the graduates for twenty-four years were born in the South. Twenty-six States, and some foreign countries, are represented on the list. The alumni record of Wesleyan University does not specify where 284 of the 681 graduates under consideration were born. Of the 447 known cases, more than one-half were born in the Eastern States, and nearly all the rest in the Northern States. Nearly one-sixth of the number proved to be born in Connecticut, another sixth in Massachusetts, and more than one third in New York, so that these three States produced two-thirds of the graduates. Of the 1864 students mentioned in the Yale College table more than one-half were born in the New England States, and nearly one-seventh in Massachusetts, and more than one-fifth in New York. Less than one-third of the whole number were born in Connecticut. Thirty States and Territories, as well as some foreign countries, sent their sons to her fields of culture. Of the 1,327 Dartmouth alumni whose birth-places are known, more than one-half were born in New Hampshire, and less than 100 were born out of New England and New York. Criminal statistics as to the birth-places of the graduates of the U. S. N.'s started here. The fact was that the *Star* lost about sixty subscribers, gained more than ten times that number, and in less than a month had all the disaffected subscribers back. The paper started to thrust the *Star* from the field died at the end of the campaign. We suppose that there is about as much foundation for the report that the two *Tribunes* (of New York and Chicago) the Springfield *Republican*, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* are just now loosing a good many subscribers, as there was in our case.

A Phenomenon in Oil Regions.

The Titusville *Courier* of the 27th instant gives the following interesting particulars of the Newton well on the Nelson farm, six miles north of that city: It has been down about twenty days, has continuously poured forth such a volume of gas that it was found impossible to pump it, as the valves would not work. The tubing was pulled Wednesday and the well was cased in order to let the gas blow off, so that it might be pumped. After the casing was put in, the sand pump was lowered for the purpose of agitating the well, and the gas raised a column of water, throwing a solid stream into the air a hundred feet. The noise was terrific, and could be heard for a distance of more than two miles. The noise was something like the combined roar of thunder, and when the column burst at the top it threw the water each way for fifteen rods from the well. The water was exhausted in about twenty-five minutes, and then a column of gas followed, rising with tremendous force fifty feet above the derrick. The outpouring of the gas makes a roaring noise that can be distinctly heard for two miles from the well. The noise around sounds like the rushing of a whirlwind. The column can be seen a mile from the well. No tools can be put into the well. As soon as the attempt is made, with such force does the gas come out, that the tools are carried into the air. From descriptions of eye-witnesses this is probably the greatest gas well ever struck in the oil region. On the next evening, the gas showed noigns of being exhausted. The people in that vicinity are very much alarmed, and the cattle ran about the fields perfectly wild with fright.

One hundred and eighty young men presented themselves, last Thursday, as candidates for admission into the freshman class of Harvard College.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Three Women Drowned.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, June 28.

One of the most distressing dispensations that has ever befallen this community occurred last evening, about sundown, near the eastern bank of Rock River, a short distance above the northern limits of the city. A party of young ladies and girls, consisting of Miss Lain Hanson, Miss Lucy Smith, Miss Lizzie Ingalls, Lain Culver, Lettie Spofford, and Belle Phelps, residing in the immediate neighborhood, had made preparations for a bath in the river, and Misses Hanson, Smith and Culver, preceded the balance of the party in carrying out that design. A spot nearly in rear of the residence of Mark Ripley was chosen as a convenient and suitable place for their operations. In this locality the river is deep but the bed naturally has a gradual descent from the shore. Extending through the woods just north of Mr. Ripley's house and striking the river at right angles at the spot which the young ladies had chosen for a bathing place, is a shallow ravine down which the water courses in rainy weather and empties into the river. The action of running water through the ravine has accumulated at its mouth a sand bar which extends a short distance into the river, terminating in an abrupt descent, beyond which the river attains a depth of some twelve feet. It was in the shallow water which covers this bar, and said that the girls were sporting, unconscious of the danger which awaited them but a few feet toward the center of the stream. Lain Hanson first took deeper water. Wading from the shore over the yielding sand of that treacherous formation, she exclaimed to her companions, in tones of rapturous enjoyment, "O! isn't this splendid?" A moment later and she was struggling for a foothold in the murky depths outside the bar shouting for help. Miss Lucy Smith made a spring in the direction of her sinking friend, but ere her hand realized the danger she too was beyond her depth, and the fated couple were together contending for their lives with the treacherous waters. Their screams attracted the attention and excited the alarm of Mrs Ripley and Miss Harvey, who were in the house, some twenty rods distant, and they ran in wild haste to the river bank. Mrs. Ripley never paused in her frenzied speed, but plunged headlong into the water, failing even to divest herself of her clothing. The drowning girls, with their arms outstretched, in the vain hope of snatching them from a watery grave. The three sank together—the water closed over them, and they rose no more till strong arms dragged their lifeless bodies from the river's deadly embrace. As soon as she perceived the perilous condition of the unfortunate girls, Miss Culver, who had ventured but a short distance from the shore, started to alarm her father, Charles Culver, at his residence, sixty rods to the north. He, and those who were with him, heard the screams, and was hastening to the spot. When he reached the river bank, the surface of the stream was unmarred by even a ripple, and it was difficult to designate the spot where the three unfortunates had sunk. Following the excited directions of his daughter and Miss Ripley, Mr. Culver plunged into the river, but in their terrible agitation, they had failed to note the exact locality, and his strenuous efforts to secure the bodies were fruitless. Mrs. Frank Strunk and her hired girl had heard the cries for help, and reached the scene just after the disappearance of the struggling victims. The balance of the proposed bathing party also reached the spot about this time, and in a few moments the general alarm was given. It is thickly inhabited locality, and the neighbors flocked to the river bank as soon as the fearful intelligence was known. A mounted messenger was dispatched to the city for medical aid, and as the news spread with almost electric rapidity throughout the community, hundreds hastened to the fatal locality, impelled by excited curiosity, or actuated by the hope that they might aid in recovering and resuscitating the bodies. Boats, ropes, and grapnels were procured, and a number proceeded to search the three drowned women were found lying together on the bottom of the river where they last sank. As some little time had been consumed in getting together the appliances for the search, it is probable that they remained in the water fully one hour and a half. A number of doctors were present, and all their efforts to restore back the breath of life to the drowned bodies, but without avail. Reluctantly they abandoned their task and the three corpses were stretched side by side upon mattresses in one of the rooms of Mr. Ripley's house, to await preparations for burial.

One of the victims of this sad calamity, Miss Elizabeth Ripley, was well known throughout Rock County. The eldest daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Strunk, wife of one of the first settlers in Janesville, her life has been passed in the midst of the locality that has grown in prosperity with her increasing years. As the wife of Mark Ripley her name is familiar to most of the residents of Milton Junction. She leaves a husband and one child—a son.

Lucy Smith, a cousin of Mrs. Ripley, has resided in her family for a number of years, and was about 16 years of age at the time of her death. She is the daughter of Mr. T. Smith, a pioneer of early days, who came here in 1836 with Janes, the founder of our city. Mr. Smith and another daughter reside at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Lain Hanson, aged 14, was Mrs. Chas. Culver's niece, and had been a member of that family during the past year. Her mother is a widow, residing in Baltimore. It had been lived it was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Culver to retain her as a member of their family.

THE THEFT OF THE AGE.

Exciting News from the African Diamond Fields—Six Pounds' Weight of Diamonds Stolen.

Cape Town (May 18) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The steamship William Miller leaves in a few hours for New York, and I grasp the opportunity to send you particulars of the most sensational robbery ever known at this shank-end of the world. Whilst I am writing this there are a number of diamond dealers conversing frantically outside of my window in the most evident state of funk, for they have no information as to who are the unlucky birds who have diamonds in the post due here on Thursday. In fact, no one knows a very much about it. The thief or thieves were too careful for that. They have just walked off with about £100 000 in diamonds and paper currency, and left the virtuous to imagine how it was done.

In my last, per Bula, I gave you a brief sketch of De Beers, New Rush, which a year ago was described as the richest spot on all earth. The amounts of diamonds which have been taken out of that Kopje would furnish a dozen or two of crowns to all the crowned heads of the world. It was the most profitable hole ever made, except this one. This £100,000 rush was about the easiest way of making money that can well be imagined. The Post-Office at De Beers is a stately building, as large as a sentry-box, constructed of such costly material as old pine wood, and of the magnificent design of a ship's cook house. It looms up majestically in comparison with the famous Pig-and-Whistle opposite it, where a Captain in Her Majesty's Lancers is bar-man, and a late Captain in Her Majesty's foot foothold, and at least maintain that work, if they did not go forward very rapidly. The revenue seems to be the case, however. Even Cheyenne, which, three years ago, was a bustling, thriving place, and which expected to be made more of a city after the completion of the railroad to Denver, has shriveled up considerably. I doubt whether its population is now more than two-thirds what it was then. The same may be said of Laramie, a most beautifully-located place, and one which gave promise of future peace and prosperity. In fact, about the only thing that keeps these two most important points on the road from stagnating or dying up entirely is the proximity of Fort Russell to the former, and Fort Sanders to the latter, coupled with the fact that they are each of them eating stations for trains going both East and West.

AN ENGLISH CAUSE CELEBRE.

The Murder of Madame Riel by Marguerite Dibiane.

From the London Daily News, 27.

The patience and forbearance of English justice have been curiously illustrated in the case of Marguerite Dibiane, who has just been tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of her mistress, Madame Riel. The case is one in which there was no question as to the facts. A foul murder had been committed, and this woman was known to be the murderess. She had confessed her crime to her friends; she had in the examination preliminary to her examination fully detailed it in a variety of ways; all the circumstances in which it happened, yet every detail has been educed from a multitude of witnesses, every link in the chain of circumstances which connected her with the crime has been carefully traced out; and nothing has been left unconsidered which can in any way explain either its motive or method. There has, indeed, been no question as to the exact nature of the crime. The prisoner's only possible defence was that it was committed under circumstances which reduce its criminality from murder to that of some manslaughter. The deed was done so audaciously, so openly, so deliberately, that escape was made at no opportune moment; the robbery of the valuables in the safe offered no clear a suggestion of motive that, even with opinion of the jury before us, it is difficult to believe that there was no premeditation or preparation. The prisoner had actually written a letter, dated the day before the murder, telling her friends in Paris she was going back to them, and had added a postscript that she was going to America instead, and should probably never see them again. On the other hand, the opportunity for the crime was accidental, and there was no possibility of forethought as to its accomplishment on that particular day or at that particular time; and the letter in Paris, though dated the 25th, was dated the postmark of the 8th. It was clear, too, that both women were of quick temper, and that they were on bad terms, and that Madame Riel was the more cool to leave as much to be seen. But if the murder were not a premeditated crime done on a sudden presentation of the opportunity, would the woman have conducted herself afterward as she did? Content for three days in advance to arrange the parterres and terraces, which adorn, as the New York papers will be bound to say, the brow of Denmark-hill, would she have followed up the murder by robbery? The verdict of the jury scarcely answers these questions, though it fully leaves the issue of the crime. The woman is found guilty of murder, but is recommended to mercy on the ground that there was no premeditation in the act.

The great interest which the public has shown in the trial naturally arose out of the circumstances surrounding the crime. Had the events been specially arranged to make dramatic situations, they could hardly have yielded more striking effects. The story unfolded by the witnesses falls naturally into the successive acts of a tragedy. It opens on a quiet Sunday morning in a small house in one of the most retired streets in South London. A middle-aged French lady is taking her breakfast in her bedroom, attended by her English maid, and the only other person in the house is a French cook in the kitchen. The lady's only daughter, a French actress engaged in London, is away spending Easter in Paris. Just as English society is being led to church the lady rises and puts on her bonnet and cloak to take a walk in the Park, telling her maid, as she goes down stairs, to put the room in order, and that she shall be back in a quarter of an hour. The maid does her work in the bed-room, and in about half an hour goes down stairs into the kitchen. She finds the cook in the area, and the kitchen door, and the door locked; the cook is preparing to get in at the window which looks into the area, and she tells the maid that the mistress has gone out, and has locked her out of the kitchen, and taken away the key. The two servants talk together in the kitchen for half an hour and the maid notices that the cook is more than usually talkative. Some little dog behind her. The cook is anxious for beer, though the public-houses are not yet open after morning service, and the maid has to go out and fetch it. The cook answers the knocks at the door again and again, and wonders what cook is at not to let her in. When at length the door opens, the cook explains that she thought it was Madame, and she had chosen to keep her waiting. After awhile the two women go to their rooms to dress, and after considerable delay they again join one another in the kitchen. The afternoon passes on, and Madame does not return; but in the evening the cook goes out, professing to be going to church, and the maid is left alone in the house. Night comes, but neither cook nor mistress appear; and the frightened girl has to stay in the deserted house all night alone. In the early morning, before the neighbors are astir, a cab drives up to the door, bringing two ladies to the house; one of them is Mademoiselle, come home from her Paris holiday. The maid opens the door, and meets her with the complaint that she has been all night in the house alone; Madame had gone out in the morning and cook in the evening, and neither had come back. Mademoiselle, who is a friend of the cook, is sent for a friend for aid and counsel, the ex-bit to search the house. She runs upstairs, but there are no traces there of the missing inhabitants. At length the maid is passed with a key she has in her possession, and there is her mother's cloak upon the floor. She lifts it up, and under it is her mother's body. She rushes into the street in horror, but bethinks that a doctor lives next door, and at once calls him in, and it is found that Madame had been murdered in her own house, and in the safe in which she kept her valuables had been rifled by the murderer. When the poor maid-servant returns with her she finds that she had been all night in the house with the dead body close at hand, and that all through the previous afternoon she had been alone with the murderess.

By Diblanc's own confession, as reported from her examination in Paris and as narrated by the witness Gerard, of St. Denis, we are able completely to fill up the gaps in this story. Madame Riel had quarrelled with her cook, and given her notice to leave. On the Sunday morning when she went down stairs, leaving Eliza Watts in her bedroom, she proceeded to the kitchen, probably to give some orders about dinner. Something was said about the cook's leaving, and a quarrel arose. In the course of the quarrel Diblanc, who is an immensely strong woman, either struck her mistress and stunned her with the blow, or seized her by the throat and suffocated her before she could struggle or speak. The doctors and the detectives say there were no signs of a struggle, so that Madame Riel's death was probably the result of such a blow as Diblanc confesses that she struck. When she had struck her mistress down with the blow, or had her throat in her grasp, and completed her work by binding it around the victim's neck. When Eliza Watts came down stairs she had dragged the body across the floor from the hall, while the maid went for the beer, and was kept waiting at the door on her return, the murderess was employed in conveying the body to the bedroom, where it was afterward found. Meanwhile she had rifled her victim's pockets, had found her keys, and taken from the bunch the one which opened the strong box in the pantry. In the box were bank-notes for a considerable sum, and she put them in her pocket to pay the expense of her flight. On leaving the house in the evening she no doubt posted the misdirected letter, the misdirection of which afterwards led to her arrest. It bears the next day's postmark, and was probably put into a pillar-box, and taken out at the first collection on Monday morning. She then hailed a cab at the corner of Park Lane, and drove to the Victoria Station, in time to catch the night train to Paris. In Paris she turned to familiar spots, and at St. Denis even told her story to her friends. She probably got to Paris just at the time at which Mademoiselle Riel got to London, and thus had a good start of the officers of Justice; and, but for the tendency of criminals to turn to familiar haunts, might have escaped. But with all her cool nerve and courage she betrayed herself; and in this case only applies another proof that, with every advantage on its side, crime usually fails to escape from justice. "Where our notions do not, our fears do make us traitors;" and even the fear where there is no absent, some momentary forgetfulness leads the criminal to betray himself. Marguerite Diblanc flying from justice, simply rushed into its avenging arms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirty-one million dollars are invested in the wine culture of California.

—The opium trade contributes $40,000,000 to the annual revenue of British India.

—Theatrical critics of the best order condemn the assumption by females of male characters.

—The value of direct importation of dry goods into the Pacific coast is estimated at more than $100,000,000 annually.

—Twenty nine car loads of strawberries passed through Trenton depot one night last week.

—Mr. Ballou, of the Boston *Globe*, has recently issued a book on "Thoughts." He has been Maturin M. ever since he was born.

—The sponge vessels of Key West, Fla., are returning to the port with full cargoes. The season has been remarkably good for the business.

—It is estimated that in five years there will be between Palatka and Lake Jessup, on the St. John's, in Florida, five hundred thousand fruitful orange trees.

—Russia has given English rail-makers, recently, orders for two hundred thousand tons of railroad iron.

—An epidemic has attacked three towns in Brazil, and carried off 8 000 of the 13,000 inhabitants they contained.

—An unusual scarcity of seamen exists at the present time and many vessels are detained at New York, waiting for... Some of the British steamers ha...

Shrinkage of Railroad Villages.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* on the Pacific Railroad says: "Another thing which strikes me strangely is the fact that none or very few of the villages or settlements which sprung up around the railway stations shortly after the road was opened, have increased in size, while some of them have disappeared altogether. It is very likely that most of those had their origin in the building of the road, and in the brief, little trade which accompanied it. It was a most certain, therefore, that after the cattle which brought them into existence was removed, the progress of most of them would cease; then still one would suppose that a few might get a sufficient start to secure a

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Novelty Upon Novelty! 4th of July Week!

Production with entire new scenery and beautiful effects, of Hardy T. Campbell's great American drama,

THROUGH FIRE!

Regular Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

Three Performances on the 4th of July!

At 8 a.m.—BLACK EYED SUSAN.
At 2 p.m.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Evening at 8 o'clock—THROUGH FIRE.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Clinton st., near Washington. Monday July 1. Last week of Cinderella, which will be played every afternoon and evening by the beautiful child-en. In connection with all the acts of the incomparable circus company.

Last Week of the Royal Yedde Japanese Troupe, whose astounding feats have produced the most unparalled excitement. Last week of the season and the last opportunity of seeing this unparalled organization. Saturday, 6 of JULY, 2 performances at nearly all o'clock, afternoon at 2 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock. No reserved seats in the afternoon.

Prices—Afternoons—No reserved seats, Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Evenings—Reserved Chairs 75 cents; Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Box office open from 10 a m to 10 p m. Remember! every afternoon at 2 o'clock; every evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the world-renowned

JAPANESE TOMMY.

Mad. PERREPA RAZUA and "The Barber's Boy" JENNINGS AND POWERS and the star company in an entire new programme.

Thursday, July 4 grand matinee.
Saturday, July 6, benefit of Wm. Arlington.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD.....Proprietor.

MONDAY, JULY 1,

And during the week, the Great Military Spectacular Drama, which has been months in preparation,

The Lancers!

New and Gorgeous Scenery by Strana. Costumes from Paris. Properties by Gutmos. Stage machinery by Kemp.

Extra matinee July 4. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

GRAND CLAM BAKE AND CHOWDER

At South Chicago (Fitch's Landing).

The Long Branch of the West. Beautiful Woodland Grove. Unbounded Fishing and Bathing. First-class steamers hourly, and by Illinois Central and Pittsburg railroad ten times daily. Tickets only 50 cents. Children under 5 years of age, free. Small bills.

E. MITH, Lessee.

TO RENT---CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty second-st.

The most commodious and best appointed hall in the city. Seating capacity 800. Can be had for first-class entertainments at a reasonable price. Apply on the premises to

G. C. KNOPFEL,
Room 7, Central Hall Block.

BANK STATEMENTS.

FORTY-SECOND QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE

Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporate d, 1851. Commenced Business, 1852.

Formerly of 13 South Clark-st., NOW AT

62 South Halsted-st., Chicago,

NEAR MADISON.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

Condition After the Close of Business, June 29, 1872.

Deposits		$1,149,188.77
Capital	$ 50,000.00	
Reserve fund	20,410.38	
Profits	39,612.00	
Contingent fund		109,062.38
		$1,258,249.15
INVESTMENTS.		
Loans on Real estate		$ 616,126.18
Value of ground	$1,187,996.00	
Security	Value of buildings	673,796.00	
		$1,860,881.00
Loans and demands secured by collateral and payable on call		$ 187,784.37
United States, State, County, and Chicago City bonds	$ 319,000.00	
Other bonds and available securities	50 000.00	
Cash on hand	143,986.30	
		$ 553,986.30
		$1,388,249.15

Printed by order of the Board of Directors for the Information of Depositors.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

June 29, 1872.

The M., F. & M. Savings Bank

Will occupy the brown stone building No. 75 South Clark st, opposite the old Court House, between Randolph and Washington sts, as soon as completed. The office opened on Monday, July 1, 1872, at 9 a.m., immediately after the great fire, will be continued.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO,

On the morning of July 1, 1872.

ASSETS.	
Amount invested in U. S. Bonds, 6 per cent Bonds of the State of Illinois, Cook County and City Warrants per cent and 8 per cent West Chicago Park Bonds	$519,280.80
Loans secured by first mortgage on city real estate	687,241.91
Cash on hand, including deposits in bank, subject to check at sight	151,606.92
Furniture, including burglar proof safe	2,626.00
	$1,361,176.74
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock, paid in full	$200,000.00
Surplus	12,549.00
Half annual dividend, payable July 5	10,000.00
Previous dividends not yet claimed for	36.00
Amount due depositors	1,137,416.29
Profit and Loss	1,219.45
	$1,361,176.74

The foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the German Savings Bank on the morning of July 1, 1872.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1872.

[SEAL.] CHARLES FROEBSTING, Notary Public.

Correct: HENRY GREENEBAUM, JEROME HOYNE, JOHN HERTING, } Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The Commercial Loan Company

At the close of business, June 29, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans secured by real estate		$209,486.27
Loans secured by other collaterals		183,355.00
United States, State, County, and other stocks and bonds		67,222.00
Banking house and lot		25,815.69
Furniture, safes, and fixtures		3,000.00
United States revenue stamps		602.00
Express expenses		1,000.00
Taxes paid		1,413.73
Gold and silver	$ 2,468.24	
Currency and exchange	280,249.17	
		$241,717.41
		$733,304.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Undivided earnings	30,277.69
Deposits	607,026.65
	$737,304.34

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
FRED. KEYES, Cashier.
JOHN B. SABIN, Secretary.

Statement of the Condition of the PRAIRIE STATE LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO,

At the close of business Saturday, June 29, 1872.

RESOURCES	
Time Loans secured by Real Estate	$ 279,967.73
Time Loans secured by Cash Collaterals	231,431.99
Demand Loans secured by Cash Collaterals	202,567.50
Cook County and other Stocks and Bonds	113,750.00
Real estate (now banking house)	34,500.00
U. S. Revenue Stamps	350.00
Furniture and fixtures (including safe)	2,500.72
Tax s paid	2,000.00
Expenses	6,236.94
Cash and U. S. Bonds	219,496.24
	$1,094,790.17
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	$ 150,000.00
Deposits	397,326.08
Undivided earnings	47,564.12
	$1,094,790.17

JAMES W. SCOVILLE, Pres't.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Vice Pres't.
C. E. MEYER, Cashier.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. CHRISTOPH,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND NOTE BROKER.
311 Wabash-av.

Late with German National Bank. Real Estate and Commercial papers bought and sold. Real Estate bought and sold. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Money loaned, in sums to suit, at liberal rates.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
26 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
46 South Desplaines-st.

MEDICAL.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and private diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and private diseases, and his reputation is world-wide. Patients write from all parts of the country in the Western country in the treatment of chronic diseases and nervous debility, and for back of women and private diseases, also for Spermatorrhœa for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday, 1 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Medicines sent to every part of the country. Address DR. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison st., Chicago, Illinois.

NEW BOOKS.

Published This Day:

I. The Dickens Dictionary.

A Key to the Characters and Principal Incidents in the Works of Charles Dickens. By GILBERT A. PIERCE. With Additions by WM. A. WHEELER. 1 vol. 12mo. With Portrait and Illustrations, $3.

This volume comprises, in the most convenient arrangement for reference, all desirable information respecting the date, origin, and circumstances of Dickens's entire Works; a sufficient description of every character introduced in any of his stories; a concise outline of each of the Novels; a classified list of Characters; and a very full General Index. Its fulness, accuracy, and systematic arrangement render it indispensable to every reader of Dickens.

II. Thackeray's Works.

Kensington Edition. Illustrated.

HENRY ESMOND & BARRY LYNDON

1 vol. 8vo. $2.

The fourth volume of an entirely new edition of the Great Novelist's writings. Like the Novels and Miscellanies newly arranged, in 12 elegant large type, tastefully bound volumes. The most desirable library edition of Thackeray.

STEAMSHIPS.

Star Line

AND LIVERPOOL—New steamships; the six in the world.

CELTIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC,

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from New York Harbor the day following, Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.

Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent, Star Line Office, 27 West Madison-st.

A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

PEREIRE, EUROPE, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Sailing every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold, (including wine): First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. The steamers on this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

For Passage apply at the office of GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. BARGE, Agent, 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

INMAN MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.

Calabria... June ...
Abyssinia... July 3
Batavia... July 17

Boston every Tuesday. Cabin $80, $100, and $130, gold. Greatly reduced rates. Cabin passage and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Tickets to and from all parts of Europe ... Bills of Lading for merchandise ... issued in connection with ... Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Agent, 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

... Line of Steamships. ... London, Quebec and Montreal ... and passengers at low through ... will be found the cheapest ... For freight apply to ... & DARKE, 21 ...; Montreal, and for passage ... 58 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

For the construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

... will be received until the 22d day of ... office of the Supervising Architect, ... for furnishing and ... of the proposed new United States ... at Chicago, Illinois, all of ... required in its construction. ... which a selection will be made ... Granite, Marbles, or Sand-stone ... especially insisted upon will ... and texture, and durability ... working under the chisel or hammer ... showing on each face a different ... on one the natural fracture ... submitted in all cases ... not been tested by actual use ... ten years, will be considered ... that it has been so used for ... finished. The stone must furnish ... be free from all discoloration ... quarry from which it is procured ... and capable of furnishing ... desired within one year ... feet of stone will be required ... cannot now be given, but ... the largest stones will not ... cubic feet.

... ordered on a schedule of net sizes ... may make proper allowance ... quarrying, and on this schedule ... now soon they can commence ... and the amount per week ... will also state the average ... same that can be obtained ...

... received except from the owners ... from which the stone is ... a certificate from the ... the quarry is situated ... owner or lessee of the quarry ...

... be made on the printed form ... Supervising Architect, at Washington ... of Customs at Chicago, and be ... bond in the sum of fifty ... the successful bidder will accept ... if awarded to him and give bond ... sum of one hundred thousand ... a valid and binding lease of ... amount, as security for the faithful ... contract, the lease to take effect ... the contractor to comply with ... said lease to authorize the ... possession of the quarry and ... of the contractor in case ...

... any or all bids received is ...

... enclosed in a sealed envelope ... for Dimension Stone, ...

A. B. MULLETT, Architect, Treasury Department.

Bridge at LaCrosse.

CONTRACTORS.

... will be received by the undersigned ... Minn., until 3 o'clock p.m. ... furnishing all materials, and ... of erecting and completing ... reaches to connect the River ... Minneapolis & St. Paul Railway with ...

... amounts of work will be as follows ...

... turn table (iron), 360 feet. ... 200 feet. ... (iron), with turn-table of iron, ...

... combination, 150 feet each. ... combination, 150 feet each. ... combination, 150 feet each. ... bridge masonry.

... timber in foundations. ... timber, except in foundations. ... rap.

... for the whole or any part of the ...

... completed by April 1, 1873. ... to reject any or all bids. ... and further information ... at the office of the undersigned ...

J. T. DODGE, Chief Engineer. June 26, 1872.

Sealed Proposals

... until the 23d day of July, 1872, at 12 ... Supervising Architect, Treasury Department ... D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards ... Limestone, or other hard ... to the size of hens' eggs, suitable ... The proposals to be accompanied ... made by the cubic yard, and will ... the weight of a yard to be ascertained ... superintendent by measuring ...

... made on the printed form to ... Supervising Architect, Washington ... of Customs, Chicago, Ill., an ... by a penal bond, in the sum ... bidder will accept and perform the ...

... stone needed will require to be ... thirty days after the contract is ...

... any or all the bids is reserved ... enclosed in a sealed envelope ... proposal for concrete stone, ... Chicago, Ill.," and addressed ...

A. B. MULLETT, Architect, Treasury Department.

WINDOW SHADES.

EVERYBODY WANTS

... durable shade fixture, which will ... FROM THE TOP, or raise ... during light and ...

VENTILATION,

... money in the room when desired ... ed by

AUTOMATIC SHADE FIXTURE

... and air may be admitted or ... of the window. They are easily ... of other fixtures now in use ... in operation. For sale by the ... ed by the CHICAGO CURTAIN ... manufacturers, 101 West Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

... N. HOLDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wood Lumber

OF ALL KINDS.

... Lumber cut to order at short notice ... Yard, ... and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH JULY

Proclamation.

... City, Town, or Political Clubs ...

... & Carriages,

... and military equipments ... sale. Cannon Harness, Wagons ... Government Saddles, Bridles ... etc. A. C. Wall Tent Flys ... and Harness for same, in good repair ... yard and railroad excavating ... ... CLUB fitted out with ...

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,

186 and 187 Lake-st., Chicago.

Charles Heidsick,

CHAMPAGNE,

... AND EXTRA. For sale by ... Sole Agents, New York.

ON THE HILLSIDE,

Livingston Co., N. Y.

... appointed Hygienic Institute in ... commands finest scenery in Western ... air; soft spring water; good ... attendants; ... par excellence for genuine rest ... Send for circulars ... JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary, Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

CONSTITUTION WATER

... of the Kidneys, ... Bladder, ... For sale by all Druggists.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1.

In finances, there are but few features worthy of particular note. The export of gold from New York last week was unusually large, viz.: $3,300,000. This, however, is to a great extent, probably, the remittance of specie for the July interest on United States bonds owned in Europe, and will soon fall off. The rise of gold to 114 to-day, therefore, is likely to be only temporary.

The local market money is in good supply, and the demand for regular commercial paper is fairly active.

New York exchange was freely offered between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount, and probably could not have been sold in large amounts better than 75c discount.

DIVIDENDS ON LOCAL STOCKS.

We give a partial list of such dividends of local banks and other stocks as we have, as yet, official authority for. Several of the banks have not held their usual semi-annual meetings yet, but will do so to-day and to-morrow, and in some cases will declare dividends which will be announced in a day or two. Others will declare no dividends for the half year, but will appropriate their earnings for the half year either to cover losses by the October fire or—in the case of national banks—to extinguish the account of premiums paid on bonds deposited to secure National Bank circulation.

The First National Bank declares a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, besides adding $100,000 to the surplus fund, thus making it $400,000, instead of $350,000.

The Commercial National declares 5 per cent for the half year ending July 1, besides adding $30,000 to surplus fund.

The Third National declares 5 per cent for the half year, as usual.

The Merchants' National has not declared a dividend for several years, but has added its profits to its surplus fund, until the latter equalled the capital, viz: $450,000. Of late, however, the bank has been unable to make profitable use of the whole of its money, and it has been determined to make a 50 per cent dividend, of which 10 per cent is from unappropriated earnings, and 40 per cent is from the surplus fund. This will leave the surplus fund $250,000, and capital $450,000.

The National Bank of Commerce declares 2 1-2 per cent for the quarter ending July 1.

The Cook County National declares 5 per cent for the half year ending July 1.

The National Bank of Illinois declares 4 per cent for the half year to July 1.

The German National declares 5 per cent for the half year, and also adds $25,000 to its surplus fund.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company make a dividend of 2 1-2 per cent from the earnings of the quarter ending July 1.

The Union, Corn Exchange, and Northwestern National Banks will probably not declare any dividends for the half year.

The Chicago City Railway Company (South Division) declared their usual 2 1-2 per cent dividend for the quarter ending July 1.

The West Division Railway Company declared 3 1-2 per cent for the quarter ending June 15, and on June 1, the company paid an extra dividend of five per cent. The total dividends declared by this company in the last six months amount to 13 1-2 per cent on the nominal amount of the stock.

The North Division Railway has earned no dividend since the fire, but its earnings are now paying all current expenses and also the interest on its debt.

The Elgin Watch Company made a dividend of 5 per cent for the half year ending June 15.

The German Savings Banks declares a 5 per cent dividend for the half year ending July 1, and also adds $12,500 to its surplus fund. The success of this bank during the last eighteen months has been remarkable. It was started in August, 1870. In one year its deposits, exclusively savings, had run up to $500,000, and now as will be seen by its statement in another part of the paper, have increased to $1,137,416.

BONDS FOR EUROPEAN MARKETS.

A few weeks ago it was announced in Washington that Secretary Boutwell had abandoned the idea of attempting to negotiate any more of the new 5 per cent bonds in Europe until the final settlement of the Alabama claims. But the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing under date of June 27, says:

"Judge Richardson expects to go to Europe shortly with a new instalment of our bonds for European markets, but it seems almost entirely a matter of experiment, and his going will depend upon some permanent solution of the treaty question.

"The chill thrown upon the bond negotiations by the fluctuations in public sentiment regarding indirect damages, has no doubt resulted in benefit to our Government so far as the negotiation of bonds is concerned. It was Mr. Boutwell's intention to press them strongly at London and Frankfort, and he was only deterred by the circumstance named. When the bill authorizing the issue of the bonds now on sale was pending in Congress, General Schenck, then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, had figures and facts to show that it would be better for us to wait seven and a half years and fund at four than to fund a year ago at five, and better to wait five years and fund at four than to fund a year ago at 4½. Experience has indicated the truth of this, so far as we have gone. The bonds placed at five have been placed at a considerable expense, and they must be acknowledged an excellent security. The tendency of our securities is toward strength. The financiers of the old world are slow to invest their capital in new investments. They are just growing to an appreciation of our bonds, and all that is necessary to make them in good demand is time. In a year, which would give our slow neighbors across the water time to pocket some gold in exchange for coupons, and to turn over the bonds and examine them, they will be apt to want more of such desirable possessions. But the advice of some of our most distinguished brokers is against the offer of either class of bonds until a demand comes—and they believe the demand will begin at a lively pace next spring. The $130,000,000 now out, they say, are tempting baits, and the fact that they appreciate the value in each year and month is deemed a proof positive that the time for their easy sale must come as soon as political and international excitements are settled."

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	116½	117 @117¼ ex-int.
5-20s of '62	114½	114¾
5-20s of '64	114½	114¾
5-20s of '65	115	115¼ @115½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113¾	114 @114 ex-int.
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114½ @114¾ ex-int.
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	115 @115¼ ex-int.
10-40s	112½	
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113¼	113¾
U. S. Currency 6s	114¼	114¾ @115
Northern Pac. gold 7 30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Illinois Co. and Town 10s	95 @98	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109@109¼@110@110¼	110 @116½
Gold Exchange		114

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold touched 114, closed dull and steady at 113¾. Loans, 1-64 per cent. Clearings, $30,000,000. Governments dull and steady. Stocks dull and unchanged.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81, ex int	115½	Coups, '67, ex int	115½
Coups, '62	114¼	Coups, '68, ex int	114¾
Coups, '64	114½	10 40s	112½
Coups, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114½
Coups, '65 (new) ex	113½	New 5s	113¾

State bonds:

Missouris, ex int	94	Old Virginias	42
Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	34½
New Tennessees	74	New N. Carolinas	21
Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

W. U. Tel.	99½	Wabash	75½
Quicksilver	74½	Wabash pref'd	87
Adams	42	Fort Wayne	96½
Wells Express	96¼	Terre Haute	20
Wells & Fargo	8e	Terre Haute pref'd	40
American Merchants' Union	78	Chicago & Alton	115
United States	78	C. & A. pref'd	116
Pacific Mail	73½	O. & M.	46½
New York Central	97½	C., C. & C.	94
Erie	97½	C., B. & Q.	131
N. Y. C. scrip	97½	Lake Shore	96½
Erie pref'd	78	Ind. Central	38½
Harlem	118	Ill. Central	138½
Harlem pref'd	135	Union Pacific stocks	37½
Michigan Central	135	Cent. Pacific bonds (ex-div)	101½
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific bonds (ex-div)	92
Northwestern	72½	Del. Lack. & Western (ex div.)	105½
Northwestern pref'd	86		
Rock Island	110½	B., H., & Erie	8
St. Paul (ex-div)	56		
St. Paul pref'd	77		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were Filed for Record Monday, July 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

... Follansbee's Block 57, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 29; consideration $3,900.

... 28 to 23 and 34 to 40, in Wilder's South Addition; also Lots 7 and 8, in Block 7 of Ladin and ... Blocks 6 to 8 of n e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated ...; consideration, $94,400.

... and 72, in Cochran's Block 20, in Sec 7, dated May 17; consideration, $1,300.

... bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 48 ft to ..., with building, dated April 10; consideration, ...

... in Block 4, in S. F. Smith's Subdivision ... 38, 39, 14, dated Nov. 21, 1871; consideration ...

... 17, in Block 4, in same, dated March ...; consideration, $2,400.

... bet Evans and Lake sts, w f, 24 ft to ..., dated May 16; consideration $1,200.

... s w corner of Lincoln st, n f, 50x ..., dated May 27; consideration, $1,800.

... bet Noble and Snell sts, s f, 24x92 ft, dated ..., 1871; consideration, $1,000.

... Thirty-eighth st, w f, 33x200 ft, ...; consideration, $16,500.

... n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 ft to ..., dated May 2; consideration, $600.

... near Robey st, n f, 24 ft, dated ...; consideration, $2,000.

... Robey and Hoyne sts, n f, 26 ft ..., building, dated June 15; consideration ...

... 190 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, ..., dated May 10; consideration, $17,8..

... in Block 3, in Hambleton's Lot "E," of n w ¼ Sec 6, 38, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 71, in Block 3, Brown's Addition, dated June 28; consideration, $450.

Lot 2, in Wilson's Lots 1 to 29, in Wilson's & Scott's w ½ Block 36, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $1,300.

California av, 141 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 50x126¾ ft; also Van Buren st, 166 ft w of California st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $2,160.

Lot 14, in Barron's Block 1, in Brand's Addition, dated April 22; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 66, in Block 2 of Walker's Block 2, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 22; consideration, $450.

Lot 57, in Block 3, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $900.

Maxwell st, w of Waller st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 44, in Block 1, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $1,250.

Rush st, n w cor of Erie st, e f, 47x138 ft, dated April 12, 1871; consideration, $15,275.

Butterfield st, near Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 24; consideration, $850.

N ½ w ½ of w ½ of n 216 83-100 ft of Lot 83, in Butterfield's Addition, dated May 20; consideration, $650.

S ½ Lot 33, in Hull's Lots 59, 61, 69, etc., in Butterfield's Addition, dated June 8; consideration, $325.

Southwestern av, near Taylor st, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 29; consideration, $1,200.

24 ft adjoining the above, dated June 29; consideration, $1,150.

Lot 83, in Block 50, in Sec 19 39, 14, with buildings, etc., dated June 28; consideration, $4,600.

Milwaukee av, near Fig st, s w f, undivided ½ of 26x145¾ ft, dated June 26; consideration, $750.

Southwestern av, near Taylor st, n w f, 48 ft to alley, dated June 29; consideration, $1,950.

State st, 175 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x118 ft; also, State st, 49 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x181½ ft, dated June 10; consideration, $5,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 6 in Block 7 in Shimp's s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14; dated June 28; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 4 and 5 in Block 1 in Lockwood's n w ¼ S ... 8, 38, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 12 of Hale's Lots 1 to 4, &c., in Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,145	4,409	4,331	5,341
Wheat, bu	42,380	49,217	119,593	27,898
Corn, bu	375,200	334,855	264,707	579,144
Oats, bu	39,810	25,300	188,639	40,694
Rye, bu	2,675	1,924	1,650	....
Barley, bu	350	....	....	....
Grass seed, lbs	440	8,550	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	1,976	18,800	6,150	8,550
Cured meats, lbs	30,090	29,840	225,450	171,200
Beef, brls	....	....	10	15
Pork, brls	243	....	40	30
Lard, lbs	490	86,094	119,650	201,515
Tallow, lbs	16,660	18,070	....	20,530
Butter, lbs	81,485	120,768	58,935	71,730
Live hogs, No	6,072	6,448	7,468	6,537
Cattle, No	647	456	1,656	1,050
Sheep, No	164	279	....	831
Hides, lbs	29,855	92,575	146,637	55,990
Highwines, brls	730	165	304	425
Wool, lbs	121,600	346,371	370,600	299,120
Potatoes, bu	3,243	1,746	10	....
Lumber, m	4,480	2,647	2,050	1,968
Shingles, m	1,478	3,930	2,119	1,614
Lath, m	530	116	148	341
Salt, brls	200	....	1,712	1,639

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 665 bu wheat; 1,536 bu corn; 260 bu oats; 423 bu rye; 218 bu barley. Do during the past week: 632 bu wheat; 7,662 bu corn; 6,051 bu oats; 3,436 bu rye; 423 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 162 cars wheat; 971 1-2 cars and 73,400 bu corn; 34 cars and 8,300 bu oats; 1 1-2 cars rye. Total (1,169 cars) 545,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this point during the past week:

Chicago to	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
By rail	18,620	24,180	44,573	144,902	15,145
By Canal	....	2,360	....	....	....
Buffalo	2,269	193,239	1,227,635	733,857	25,500
Erie	900	....	....	55,000	....
Fort Huron	900	36,000	63,262	15,000	....
Other U S p'ts	123	2,000	6,290	16,981	....
Montreal	....	....	18,000	....	....
Kingston	....	29,222	33,484	....	....
Other Ca. p'ts	....	15,104	....	....	....
Totals	22,812	302,115	1,413,244	951,843	40,645

Also, 6,408 bu barley by rail.

There was a rather light attendance on change to-day—a fact principally due to the hot weather. How hot it was could only be guessed at, as the mercury was so high it could only be read by the aid of a step-ladder, which everybody was too much debilitated to use. But business was brisk in the early morning, nevertheless. Being the first day of the month, deliveries were in order, and were very heavy on pork and corn, and, quite liberal on wheat. Most of these deliveries had been previously provided for, however. Breadstuffs were generally weak, early, and less active than is usual on the occasion of a decline. The shipping movement was active. There was more life in the grocery trade, the demand for coffees and sugars being of an urgent character, and, at the reduction in prices noted on Saturday, the feeling is decidedly firm. Rice soaps, and other goods in the list were quoted steady and unchanged. The dry goods market was generally reported quiet, there being few buyers here in person, while the order business was smaller than for a number of days past. In values no changes were noted. Butter and cheese were quoted dull, the extreme heat operating to check the demand and weaken prices. The coal trade was dull, with prices firm and unchanged. Only a limited business was doing in dried fruits, the inquiry being chiefly in the shape of small orders from country dealers, and prices were only indifferently well sustained. Fish met with a reasonably active demand at about former rates, the market ruling steady. Hides and leather were firm and unchanged. The demand for lumber at the yards to-day was larger than for several days past, and for choice descriptions prices ruled a shade firmer. The stocks in general are equal to all requirements of the trade. Metals and tinners' stock and nails sold to a fair extent at Saturday's ruling quotations. Iron and steel sold quite readily at previous prices. There are no new changes to note in connection with the naval stores, building materials, or cooperage markets. Poultry and potatoes were only fairly active. Eggs were in better demand with sales at 11 1-2a 12 1-2c per dozen.

Highwines were dull and weak at 1-2c decline. Early there were understood to be buyers at 85 1-2c, but later a sale was made of 100 brls at 85c. The market closed nominal at 85 1-4c.

Lake freights were active to the extent of the offerings, which were all taken readily at 1-2c advance on corn, shippers being afraid of a still further rise, owing to the fact that there are few vessels here, and a good deal of grain to be moved, while many vessels have gone into the iron trade for the season. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 55,000 bu wheat, and 230,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 9 1-4c on wheat, 8 1-2c on corn, and 6 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 14c on wheat, and 13 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were firm at 24c on wheat, and 23c on corn to New York, and 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork declined 5a10c per brl from the closing prices of Saturday, though strong at the opening. The only demand was to fill options, and, judging from the heavy deliveries of this morning, there cannot be many July options left unfilled. Lard was tame at about the same quotations as on Friday, being a nominal drop of 2 1-4c per 100 lbs from Saturday. In reality, however, there was no change, as the price of Saturday was for lard that could be delivered with Inspector's certificate before 3 o'clock on that day. The market on July was, if anything, a shade firmer. Meats were quoted strong, and it was stated that shoulders were quotable at 1 8c advance. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $12.47 1-2a12.50; do, seller August, $12.45; do, seller September, $12.70; do, seller December, $12.60a12.65. Lard, cash or seller July, $8.75; summer lard, $7.75a7.87 1-2. Dry salted meats, 4 1-4a4 7 8c for shoulders, and 6 5 8a6 3 4c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1 4a3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 5-8a5 3 4c for shoulders; 7 1 2a7 5-8c for short ribs; 7 7-8a8c for clear; 11 1-2a13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1 4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $12.60; 250 brls do at $12.57 1-2; 2,500 brls do at $12.55; 1,500 brls do at $12.52 1-2; 250 brls do at $12.50; 1,500 brls do, seller August, at $12.70; 1,000 brls do at $12.67 1-2; 500 brls do at $12.65; 1,000 tcs lard at $8.75; 300 tcs summer do at $7.75; 180,000 lbs shoulders at 4 3-4c; 2,000 pcs green hams and 300 boxes Stretford hams on private terms.

Flour was dull, and little better than nominal, owing to weakness in New York. Holders asked former figures, and buyers bid 50a75c less; hence no agreement. Sales were confined to 235 brls unsound spring superfines at $3.15; 100 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total 435 brls. The stock in store here is 40,459 brls. Bran was firm, with sale of 10 tons at $13.00 on track. The following were the stocks of flour in Chicago, at the beginning of the months named.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan.	64,800	88,280	56,691	72,835	52,790
Feb.	82,805	125,930	66,875	66,786	23,813
March	97,448	100,111	65,040	54,350	24,590
April	66,676	101,898	70,810	58,479	30,710
May	46,098	94,398	50,285	63,075	19,273
June	42,427	73,081	39,225	47,395	32,175
July	18,990	30,178	41,850	40,523	40,159
Aug.	11,763	29,378	29,991	31,350	....
Sept.	112,718	30,329	25,945	19,778	....
Oct.	29,817	31,475	43,175	20,360	....
Nov.	41,161	27,103	61,550	16,050	....
Dec.	71,036	524,704	3,170	23,700	....

Wheat was dull and weak, at an average decline of 1c, though the market really dropped 2 1-4c, taking as a basis the figures at which most of the sales were made. The advices from Liverpool were depressing, noting lower prices under the influence of good weather, a fair supply, and a prospect of good crops all over Europe. New York was dull and easier in sympathy, and our market declined in consequence, especially as deliveries of July wheat were liberal, and our crops promise well, while it is becoming a serious question where our old wheat now in store will go to, with so much corn and oats here, and a limited supply of freight room, while our receipts are increasing. The inspection this morning (162 cars) was larger than on any day for a long time past. There was very little shipping demand, and the speculative fraternity held off during a great part of the session, the shorts filling in but sparingly at the best. Seller the month or regular, opened, at $1.21, improved to $1.21¼, and fell back to $1.20½ at the close. Seller August sold at $1.19a1.21, closing at $1.19½. Seller the year sold at $1.10½a1.12, with large sales, mostly by one firm. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 1,200 bu do at $1.25; 5,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21½; 62,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 18,600 bu do at $1.21½; 30,000 bu do at $1.21; 50,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.20½; 17,800 bu do at $1.20¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.20½; 25,000 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.10. Total, 226,400 bu.

Corn was more active on cash lots, and averaged 1 1-4c lower, owing to fine weather, big receipts, and heavy deliveries, the latter being about the largest ever known in one day,—one operator alone had received about 400,000 bu up to half past 10 o'clock. Then the advance of 1 2c in freights checked anxiety on the part of shippers, and they refused to take hold until the market had declined so far as to enable them to operate at the same cost as heretofore. They then bought more freely, but the offerings of grain delivered to-day continued so large that prices declined further, especially as New York was quoted lower at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 opened at 41 1-8c, and declined to 40 1-4c at the close. Fresh receipts closed with sellers at 40 1-4c. Seller August sold at 42 1-4a43 1-4c, and seller September at 43 1-4a44 1-8c. Cash sales were reported of 40,400 bu No. 2 at 41 1-8c; 119,000 bu do at 41c; 25,000 bu do at 40 7-8c; 92,800 bu do at 40 3-4c; 56,000 bu at 40 5-8c; 132,000 bu do at 40 1-2c; 20,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 16,800 bu at 42 1-2c afloat; 37,200 bu rejected at 37c; 800 bu no grade at 33c on track; 800 bu do at 32c. Total, 536,400 bu. This is the largest daily total of the year thus far, but option trading for months after July was light.

Oats were dull, and 1 2a3-4c lower, but steady, as holders refused to sell below 26 3-4c, though there were not many buyers at the decline. Our receipts were light, and it is reported that holders in some parts of the country are refusing to send in oats at the present prices, though others are anxious to sell. There seems to be no doubt that the present crop will be a magnificent one, and will be cut in many of our Southern counties during the present week. Added to this was the fear that the liberal shipments now on the way East will cause prices to be much lower on the seaboard. Seller the month, or cash lots, sold at 26 5-8a27c, closing at 26 3-4a26 3-8c. Seller August sold at 26 1 2a27 1 4c, and seller September at 26 1 2c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu at 27 1-4c; 69,600 bu at 27c; 3,000 bu at 26 7 8c; 60,800 bu at 26 3 4c; 10,000 bu at 26 5 8c; 600 bu rejected at 25c. Total, 150,000 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, with no buyers at over 56c at the close. Sales were confined to 800 bu No. 2 at 56 1-2c, and 200 bu by sample at 55c.

Barley was in better demand and quotably firmer. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 (Northwestern) at 52c; 800 bu do at 50c; 800 bu No. 3 at 44c; 800 bu at 43c. Total, 5,200 bu.

The people of Wichita, Kan., are felicitating themselves upon the fact that a large part of the cattle trade formerly conducted at Abilene, Solomon, Salina, and Brookville, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, is now, in consequence of the settlement of the Smoky Hill country, transferred to that place. Wichita is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River, upon the cattle trail, 100 miles south of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular contains the following:

The Department of Agriculture's report for 1871 gives the grain product of the United States for the year, as follows:

	Acres, No.	Bushels, No.	Value.
Indian corn	34,091,137	991,898,000	$478,385,000
Wheat	19,943,893	230,722,400	290,411,820
Rye	1,069,531	15,335,500	12,145,695
Oats	8,365,869	255,743,000	103,557,000
Barley	1,177,666	26,718,500	21,541,777
Buckwheat	413,915	8,328,700	6,969,268
Potatoes	1,220,912	120,461,700	71,836,671
Total	65,282,813	1,649,257,800	$923,872,163
Tobacco, lbs	350,769	263,106,193	23,901,421
Hay, tons	19,009,052	22,220,490	351,717,035
Cotton, bales	....	3,100,000	60,982,853

There were, on the 8th instant, in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 175 cargoes of wheat and 24 cargoes of corn, against 223 cargoes of wheat and 30 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871, and 198 cargoes of wheat and 101 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870.

The reports of the condition of the crops in the British isles are conflicting. There is, however, an agreement in this: that the weather, during the month of May, was not favorable to vegetation and that the crops are not in the state of forwardness which was expected from their precocity in the early spring. However, dry and warm weather may repair damages.

The result of the harvest in France is still doubtful; but if there are no decided symptoms of a great abundance, still there are no indications of a positive deficiency. There is good promise of the harvest in Spain. On the whole the prospect for the crops in Italy are favorable.

The condition of the Russian crops is still veiled in mystery, and fears are entertained that irreparable damage may have been done to the growing crops. Advices from Germany are favorable for an abundant harvest. It is expected that the new wheat crop in the British Isles will begin to be available in August.

The consumption of breadstuffs in the British Isles is, on the whole, active for the season of the year. There has been a scanty supply of green vegetables.

The exports of petroleum from the principal United States ports since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

From—	1872. Galls.	1871. Galls.
New York	32,077,518	38,244,527
Boston	893,743	1,196,649
Philadelphia	21,021,918	20,809,365
Baltimore	399,140	707,637
Total galls	54,975,176	60,958,178
Total galls cor. time in 1870		50,707,999
Total galls cor. time in 1869		42,494,281

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea board ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals, was, June 22, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
N. York	523,284	399,627	974,181	17,075
Albany	6,900	1,100	54,000	20,100
Buffalo	205,128	728,642	617,443	17,266
Chicago	1,325,658	2,706,178	2,778,808	110,318
Milwaukee	1,384,000	418,730	264,883	33,612
*Duluth	35,000	....	....	....
Toledo, June 15	195,815	554,169	327,665	7,851
Detroit	152,050	45,917	159,091	5,800
*Oswego	65,000	80,000	15,000	10,500
St. Louis	109,124	427,766	176,225	5,061
Boston	335	158,977	331,014	31,844
Toronto, June 15	50,165	5,819	31,452	17,432
Montreal June 15	183,442	139,621	40,476	1,000
*Philadelphia	30,000	165,000	45,000	....
*Baltimore	....	304,339	25,000	....
Rail shipments	84,868	316,818	471,226	4,048
Lake shipments	336,169	1,817,794	256,537	600
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	335,670	2,832,702	129,564	7,660
Total	5,056,184	11,054,088	6,804,416	320,350
Total June 15	5,098,617	11,353,982	6,341,814	359,890
Total June 8, '72	5,195,724	12,183,631	5,874,374	363,043
Total June 1, '72	5,025,321	11,363,789	4,303,467	350,736
Total May 25 '72	5,117,369	10,445,559	3,265,511	335,284
Total May 18, '72	6,066,350	11,332,233	3,705,328	457,099
Total May 11, '72	6,568,510	9,765,004	3,927,165	955,035
Total May 4, '72	6,892,895	11,710,871	4,806,571	998,050
Total June 24, '71	5,136,817	7,441,626	1,418,442	111,326

*Estimated.

Eastward movement of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis and Cleveland, for the week ending June 22, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar., bu.	Rye bu.
Buffalo	16,641	163,249	1195,111	2/8,898	....	9,551
Oswego	....	46,509	124,872	31,890	....	....
Pt. Colborne	....	32,250	42,302	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	1,178	6,350	37,355	13,979	....	....
Erie	9,200	700	32,000	65,000	....	....
Pt. Huron	5,745	....	65,985	....	....	....
Collingwood	....	....	15,455	....	....	....
Kingston	....	77,400	243,394	....	....	....
Montreal	....	....	61,800	....	....	....
Other ports	724	9,650	3,129	7,000	600	....
By railroad	60,395	84,808	314,818	471,230	4,048	1,825
Total	93,883	420,917	2182,612	797,764	4,648	11,376
Prev. week	103,202	4?4,283	2176,606	565,164	28496	26,585
Cor. w'k, '71	96,188	284,072	2?24,565	403,753	6,233	8,481
Cor. w'k, '70	79,328	991,231	909,645	264,143	8,269	15,299
*Cor. w'k, '69	93,230	1402,443	670,007	161,307	6,400	28,018

*St. Louis not included.

The following table shows the stock of barrel pork in New York the first day in each month:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan.	64993	31669	22861	30242	40972
Feb.	74754	35625	37775	56672	47000
March	70263	42286	41390	76547	58872
April	74948	54775	40960	109746	65733
May	83599	52417	34283	124626	77655
June	83870	44431	30902	118883	85471
July	75469	36772	31700	104776	78178
Aug.	69500	38729	33000	94681	....
Sept.	54698	34911	30406	80000	....
Oct.	36052	24178	18908	60000	....
Nov.	20397	12656	15175	45940	....
Dec.	17586	5501	18883	36070	....

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet. Pork firm. Lard easier. Wheat and corn were active but lower. Oats quiet and steady. Sales on the call were: 5,000 bu wheat at $1.20 1-2; 5,000 bu do seller August at $1.18 3-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.18 1-2; 15,000 bu do seller last half July at $1.21; 5,000 bu do at $1.20 5 8; 25,000 bu do at $1.20 1-2; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.09; 10,000 bu corn at 40c; 10,000 bu do at 40 1 8c; 135,000 bu do seller August at 42 1 8c; 20,000 bu do at 42c; 45,000 bu do seller September at 43 1 8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$12 60	12 60
Mess pork, seller August	12 67½	12 72½
Mess pork, seller December	12 65	12 75
Mess pork, seller the year	12 00	12 37½
Lard, cash	8 70	8 75
Wheat, cash or seller July	1 20½	1 20½
Wheat, seller last half July	1 20½	1 21
Wheat, seller August	1 18	1 18½
Wheat, seller the year	1 08½	1 10
Corn, cash or seller July	40	40⅛
Corn, seller last half July	40⅛	....
Corn, seller August	41⅞	42⅛
Corn, seller September	43	43⅛
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller July	26⅝	26¾
Oats, seller August	26⅝	26¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1.

BUTTER—Trade was again dull to-day, and prices were weak for all descriptions, some choice, which, being in light supply, was held with show of firmness. Shippers and local buyers were operating in a small way at the following prices: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common, 7@11c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags were in good request, and were firm, while other goods in the list ruled quiet and easy. Prices range as follows: Stark, 40@42c; Grahampton, 38c; Palladelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 15@18c; do, double, 26c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market continues active, and prices rule firm at the following rates: Stucco, $1.75@2.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, 40.00@60.00; building brick, $9.00@10.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15 00
14x22 to 18x24	8.75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	26 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BEANS—Trade was dull, and prices were easy as follows: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Dealers reported a fair demand at yesterday's quotations: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $150.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BERRIES—Are doing better all around, with only a light supply on sale. Sales: Strawberries—69 cases small from Michigan at 10c; 48 at 11c; 40 choice at 12@12½c; 10 Wilson's at 14c; 35 at 15c; 18 Triumph at 20c; 10 Racine at 16c; 32 at 18c; 10 at 20c. Gooseberries—10 bu at $1.00. Raspberries—8 cases at 15c. Blackberries—2 cases fancy from Centralia at 25c per qt. Whortleberries—4 bu at $4.50.

CURRANTS—Unsalable at any fair price. Sales 20 cases at 3c per qt.

CHERRIES—In demand at better prices. Sales 140 bu at $2.00; 94 at $2.25@2.50; 5 cases poor at 5c.

CHEESE—The condition of this market was unchanged in any important particular. The demand was rather light, and prices were only indifferently sustained. We quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 10@11c; Western factory, 10@11c.

COAL—Was steady and firm at previous rates. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh, prepared, $9.00; Lackawana, $8.00; Erie, $8.50@9.00; Brier Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Very little was doing in this class of goods. There was some little inquiry from the country trade, but the local demand was inconsiderable. The prices given below were being realized:

Peaches, 2 lb	$1 15@1 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2 75
Plums, blue gages	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2 50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2 50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3 25
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—Trading in this market was of a light character, and an easy feeling prevailed. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in more active demand, with sales at a range of 11½@12½c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—A fairly active demand existed for fish, and former rates were well sustained. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $ ...; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 50@60c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Remain inactive at unchanged prices. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 16@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 14½@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@24c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9@9½c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—At the reduction noted on Saturday, the market for coffees, sugars, and syrups, was active, and firm. Dealers anticipate a large demand during the present month, and a reaction in prices is among the probabilities. For other goods in the list there was only a moderate inquiry, and values were steady and uniform. We repeat our list as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 23@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 18@18c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; powdered and crushed, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; do No. 2, 12@12½c; B, 11½@12c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, ...

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 23@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 8½@9½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples plenty and lower. Sales: 80 boxes (½ bu) small and poor at 30c; 150 fair at 40c; 175 good at 50@55c; 70 boxes choice reds at 65@75c. Lemons repacked are selling at $7.50@8.00.

HAY—In the market for this commodity no changes were visible. Business continues dull at about last week's prices. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under this head nothing new is noted. A steady fair demand existing, and prices ruling firm and unchanged. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds' price; brand ed, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers reported a fair demand at the annexed range of prices.

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10 @7 00		
Bar iron	5	@ 5 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5	@ 6 2-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10	@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18		
Sheet iron	6½	@ 6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12	rates

LEATHER—In the leather market there was a fair business doing and former rates were invariably well sustained. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	45
Kip, ₱ lb	90@	1 00
Kip veals	90@	1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	28@	26
Collar, ₱ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1 40
Calf, country	1.10@	1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	31@	34
Bench upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1 25@	1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85 00
French calf, Lemoine	63.00@	80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 85@	2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@	2 25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@	2 00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 00@	1 30

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for the leading articles continues active and quotations are well sustained. Following is our price list:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14 $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quality, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire 7½c per lb, bdls, $3 net.

NAVAL STORES—The market was quiet at the following prices:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@	20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@	23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5 00@	6 37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6 50@	7 00
Tar, ₱ brl	5 50@	6 12½

NAILS—Met with a moderate demand, at the following rates:

10d to 60d, $5.37½; 8d, ₱ keg, $5.62½; 6d, ₱ keg, $5.87½; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.12½; 3d, ₱ keg, $6.87½; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.12½; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, 8.64½; clinch, $7.62½.

OILS—Were quoted quiet, with prices generally firm. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95@$1.00; strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65@66c.

PAINTS COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain firm at the subjoined prices:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	12.00
Snow White	11.00

COLORS

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	10 00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2 50

PUTTY

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Met with a good demand and quotations ruled firm as follows: Live chickens, $3.25@3.50 per doz; live turkeys, 10@11c.

POTATOES—This market was dull but steady at former quotations. New, $1.00@1.25 per bu to $2.00@2.25 per brl.

SEEDS—There was a larger inquiry for millet and Hungarian, and prices were a shade higher; other varieties were dull. We quote millet at $2.50, and Hungarian at $2.40@2.75; timothy at $2.65@2.70 for fair to good; $2.75@2.90 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25; buckwheat at 85@$1.00.

SALT—Was in active request, and held firmly at the following quotations: Saginaw, fine, $1.75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $1.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—At the prices now current the market is firm. Stocks are moderate and with a brisk demand prices would no doubt advance a little. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—This market was quiet and firm at the new schedule of prices established on Saturday. We repeat our quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, $75@80c; choice, 65@75c; common, 50@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@50c.

VEGETABLES—But little doing. Sales: Tomatoes—40 boxes at $1.25. Cabbage—300 doz at $1.00@1.25. Beets—20 brls at $2.50. Onions—10 large brls at $3.00; 10 small at $2.75. Corn—150 doz at 10c.

VEAL—Sales 40 carcasses good at 8@10c.

WOOD—Was in fair demand and prices were steady as follows: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $4.00, delivered.

WOOL—The general inquiry was small, and prices were weak at the following range:

Washed, fine, in good condition	57@60c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@62c
Washed, coarse	59@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@40c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	43@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	71@73c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1.

From the official report of Assistant Secretary Williams, we find the receipts and shipments of live stock at the Union Stock Yards during June, to have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Received	63,449	254,715	13,776
Shipped	52,335	205,940	3,498

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,356. There was only a moderate degree of activity in the cattle trade to-day, but there was a slightly firmer tone to the market, the light receipts and the slight improvement East having a favorable effect. The change, however, was not so marked as to give much encouragement to sellers, who do not look for any advance during the present week, unless the supply proves smaller than now anticipated. The offerings were generally poor, though there were some exceptions; notably 32 head, averaging 1,348 lbs, at $5.37½; 40 head, averaging 1,478 lbs, at $6.45; 25 head, averaging 1,464 lbs, at $5.50, and 48 head, averaging 1,370 lbs, at $6.37½.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6 30 @6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5 90 @6.20
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25 @4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @2.75

HOGS—Received, 9,137. The supply was unusually heavy, for a Monday, there being, in addition to the fresh receipts, a large number of stale hogs in the pens. But there was a good attendance of buyers, and while the demand was not urgent it was sufficiently active to impart a tolerably firm tone to the market, and Saturday's prices were sustained. The range of prices was $3.10@4.00, though few sold under $3.80, and not many above $3.95. The following transactions fairly reflect the market.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
70	195	$3.90	46	279	$3.8?	36	221	$3 85
78	201	3 90	101	249	3 80	50	206	3 85
88	191	3 85	44	323	3 90	55	210	3 85
119	189	3 85	38	387	3 90	67	185	3 87½
64	173	3 85	53	250	3 80	57	231	3 87½
55	251	3 80	56	217	3 90	67	193	3 87½
120	219	3 80	55	267	3 75	58	231	3 87½
41	199	3 90	42	180	3 85	65	231	3 87½
70	283	3 80	22	266	3 87½	112	211	3 85
202	282	3 85	56	237	3 90	60	245	3 75
61	186	3 70	65	336	3 87½	38	293	3 85
58	214	3 75	65	280	3 85	48	272	3 85
46	222	3 80	45	283	3 85	62	181	3 90
44	204	3 85	46	270	3 75	212	212	3 80
149	2?2	3 90	127	202	3 85	61	206	3 85
66	231	3 90	54	199	3 85			

SHEEP—The demand for this class of stock was only fair, and prices were weak and unsettled, ranging all the way from $3.00 for common thin, to $5.50 for choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,480	2,050
Shingles, m	1,478	2,118
Lath, pieces, m	530	148

CARGOES—The demand to-day was active, and prices ruled firm and nominally unchanged. The receipts were liberal. A sawed shingles and lath were unchanged in prices. At the close several cargoes remained unsold. The Bay City Journal of Friday says:

"The prices in lumber continue unchanged. Some buyers are offering $6.75, $12.75 and $16.00 but sellers have none to dispose of for those figures. Several sales of small lots have been made this week at $7.00, $14.00 and $33.00, but lumbermen at this end of the river stick for a quarter or a half more all around, which they could undoubtedly readily get if freights were not so high; they are considered excessive, and are so when compared with freights of former years. Eastern and Southern markets are more staple than ours, consequently merchants from the East or South require lower figures lower than they would get if they paid the desired price for freights, and the figures that lumber is actually worth. It is necessary, therefore, to make lower freight contracts or to decrease the price of lumber. We quote lake freights, as follows: From Bay City to Cleveland and Toledo, $3.00@3.50; to Buffalo, $4.25@4.50. From Burt's mill and points below, an advance on the above rates of 25 cents per thousand, and from above Burt's mill an advance of 50 cents per thousand. These rates must sooner or later affect the price of lumber, and sooner than sell it for any lower figures than they do, our manufacturers will let it remain on the dock. It is apprehended that at no distant day the laborers in the various mills will strike for ten hours a day, they are now working from twelve and a half to fourteen and a half hours, which is simply striking for higher pay. Should this strike prove effectual it must necessarily increase the cost of manufacturing proportionately, and the price of lumber will then stand at $8, $15.00, $38, or higher. That this strike will take place there is not a shadow of a doubt, as the laborers are determined in this matter. They are now receiving but little more than one-half the amount paid to dockwollopers, and work very much harder. The manufacturers can, perhaps, obviate this difficulty by paying the employes by the hour, but even then it will cost more than it now does to manufacture lumber, lath, and shingles, and the price of these articles must inevitably take an upward turn. Under these circumstances we look for quite a revolution in the lumber market at no distant day."

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m		$3 00
Ludington, ₱ m		2 75
Pentwater, ₱ m		2.50
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00	@2.25
White Lake, ₱ m		2 50
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00	@2 25

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₱ cord		3.00
Railroad ties		.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m		2.25
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord		2.75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09	@ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½	@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles		.25
Menominee		3 00
Oconto	3.75	@4 00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18 00@20 00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@18 00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12 50
Joist and scantling	11.50@12 00
Shingles	2.75@ 3 00
Lath	3 00
Pickets	10 00@12.00

Transactions afloat include the following:

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 181 m ft joist and scantling at $18.00 for 20 ft 3 inch; $14.00 for 18 ft, and $11.75 for 2-inch. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Abigail, from Grand Haven, 120 m ft strips and boards at $16.50; 3 m ft scantling and joist at $11.50; 20 m poor lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr W. H. Willard, from Muskegon, 90 m ft coarse strips and boards at $12.75, 8 m ft scantling and joist at $11.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, 150 m ft strips and boards at $16.00, 25 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr J. O. Moss, from Muskegon, 150 m ft strips and boards at $16.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Ella Ellingwood, from Menominee, 170 m ft strips and boards, at $14.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Winnie Wing, from Manistee, 75 m ft small timber and short 3 inch at $15.50, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75, mill tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Wm. Burn, from Grand Haven, 119,387 ft strips, 63,192 ft boards, 1,189 ft scantling and joist, and 846 ft short, at $16.50; 21 m lath at $3.00 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Gesine, from Grand Haven, 72 m ft strips and boards, at $14.25; 1 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; 1 m pickets at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 200 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Barber, from Ludington, 94 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Simmons, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling, at $18.00 for 3 inch, 20 ft; $14.00 for 18 ft, and $11.75 for 2-inch. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

here, trade continues active and prices rule firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50 00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40 00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40 00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23 00
Common siding	18 00@20 00
Common flooring dressed first	35.00@37 00
Common flooring dressed second	28 00@30 00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35 00@38 00
A stock boards	35.00@38 00
B stock boards	28.00@27 00
Common boards	14.00@16 00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15 00
Fencing	14 00@16 00
Dry do	16.00@18.00

Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 15 00@25 00

Pickets, square	13 00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15 00@20 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30 00@35 00
Black walnut (clear)	50 00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30 00@50 00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were fair, and the views of dealers were firm at the annexed range of prices.

A or star shingles	$3 00@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2 00

Three dollars ₱ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 29.—The market has been dull this week, and sales have been made upon declining prices. Owing to the wet weather, the farm dairies did not come forward in full force; but the delivery was between 700 and 800 boxes, the range of prices being from 10 to 11½c, one or two farm dairies only going to 11½c. The quality of private dairies this week was good, and the lower rates did not result from any inferiority of the goods.

Factorymen were generally present in the market this week, and the offerings have been about 10,000 boxes. The decline in prices from those of the week previous, was from ¾ to 1c per pound, and, the rates offered being consequently lower than was expected, some factories sent forward their goods on commission, and some held on. The sales, however, aggregated about 7,000.

We give quotations of leading transactions as follows: Newport, 12½c; Dairy Hill, 12½c; Herkimer, 12c; Euphrates, 12c; Fonda, 12½c; Manheim, 12½c; Little Falls Central, 11½c; Herkimer County Central, 11½c; Henderson Home, 12c; Henderson Association, 12½c; North Fairfield, 12c; Dennee Cold Spring, 12½c; Countryman, 12½c; Crain's Corners, 12½c; Cook & Ives, 12½c; Bethel, 12½c; Bates, 11c; Fairfield Association, 12½c; Brockett's Bridge, 12½c; Avery & Ives, 12½c; Flat Creek, 12½c; Manheim Centre, 12½c; Fays, 12½c; Palatine Union, 12½c; Cold Creek, 12½c; Eatonville, 12½c; Zimmerman Creek, 12½c; Stratford & Salisbury, 12½c; A Smith & Co., 12½c; Neuville Association, 12½c; Minerville, 12½c.

The delivery of butter this week was very light, and all taken by the local trade at 21c to 23c.

At the Utica market, the sales of cheese, this week, have been extremely light, the rates ranging from 12c to 12½c.

The recent rains have given grass a vigorous growth, and cows are yielding good returns.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s; winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 8d@12s; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 26s 9d. Pork 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼@11½c; Orleans, 11½. Sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 9d. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 27s.

LONDON, July 1—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92½; account 92½@92½c. Bonds—'62, 91; '65, 92; '67, 9?; 10-40s, 89½. Turpentine, 42@44s.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—Bonds '62, 96½.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes, 54f.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 5,100, namely: 171 cars at Communipaw, 133 at One Hundredth street, and 17 at Weehawken. Total for the week, 7,600, against 9,300 the previous week. Total last month, 34,000, against 33,000 in May, and 29,800 in June, last year. Fat cattle not plenty, and sell a shade stronger, or 13@13½c; fair unchanged, at 11½@12c; common draw at a trifle decline, or 8½@10c, av 11½; Texans not all sold; 6 cars Texans, av 600 lbs, at 8½@9c; 6 cars fat Texans, two years in Illinois, av 700 lbs, at 9½c; 3 cars poor Indiana, av 575 lbs, at 9@10½c; 12 cars Kentucky, av 800 lbs, at 12@13c; 3 cars Illinois, av 940 lbs, at 13½c—50 lbs per cwt.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 6,800, making 21,200 for the week, and 85,600 for June against 61,700 in May, and 92,900 in June last year. No change. Fat sheep quick at 6½@6½, medium at 6c, and poor at 5c. Lambs sell at 7½@10c; car Kentucky, av 60 lbs, at 9c; car Canada, av 60 lbs, at 11c; lot poor, av 44 lbs, State, at 7½c; car extra Ohio sheep, av 84 lbs, at 7c; car, av 60 lbs, at 6c; 2 cars poor, av 86 lbs, at 5c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 11,500, making 30,700 for the week, and 149,600 in June, or 300 less than in May; we had 101,500 in June last year. Market drooping at 5½@6c for dressed, mostly 5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—In dry goods there is little to note to-day, except an impetus to such branches of the trade as might be expected to be influenced by the weather. Prints, nansooks, grass cloths, and summer shirtings are in an increased demand; also laces in guipure, as well as imitation makes. Shawls, which dressed so much at the commencement of the season, are now completely cleaned out, but manufacturers are extremely cautious with regard to fall orders. In woollens, buyers are looking through commission houses, but still defer their orders until the last moment, and are watching the wool market with more than usual interest.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Beeves very dull this week. Sales 2,500 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@7½c; fair to good, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c. Sheep in fair demand. Sales, 15,000 at 5@6c. Hogs dull. Sales, 4,500 at $6.25@6.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—COTTON—Lower; sales 2,000 bales middling upland at 2?½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 8,000 brls superfine Western and State at $5.30@6.00; common to good extra, $6.15@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.60. White wheat, Western extra, $7.60@9.25; extra Ohio, $6.50@9.00; St. Louis, $7.75@11.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.00@4.75. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 14,000 bu; Northwestern spring, afloat, $1.54½; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.56; do in store, $1.55; Duluth spring, afloat, $1.57½. Rye dull; Western, 82½c. Barley and malt dull and nominal. Corn a shade lower; receipts, 387,000 bu; by steamer, Western mixed, 61@63c; by sail, 64@65c; yellow 64½@65c. Oats heavy; receipts, 53,000 bu Western at 43@44c; Ohio, 45@46c.

EGGS—Firm at 17@20c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@12½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and heavy at 48½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.20; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 9½@12½c; shoulders, 5½@6½c. Middles quiet; short clear, 8c; short ribs, 7c; long clear, 7½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Heavy at 10@12½c.

WHISKEY—Dull; buyers at 93c; sellers at 91c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and 3c lower; amber Michigan, $1.49; No. 2 red, $1.31½c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 1, 34½c; No. 2 32½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; no vessels here; Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 8½@9c; Kingston, 8½@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.63; No. 1, $1.52½; amber, $1.41@1.43. Corn dull and lower at 47c. Oats dull and lower at 33c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 1.—COTTON—Dull and nominal. No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1.10@1.30 offered. Corn, 70c. Oats, 55c sacked and delivered. Barley, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Active. Mess pork, $13.50. Lard, prime steam, 9½c; kettle, 10c. Bacon shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Bacon, none in market.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; scarcely anything doing. Wheat, spring lower; No. 1 Chicago, $1.20, sample lots; No 2 red, $1.40; old do $1.50. Corn dull and lower; No 2, 38@40c, closing dull at 39c. Oats steady; No. 2, 29@29½c. Rye better at 60c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; superfine, $5.25@5.75; State and Ohio, $8.75@9.25. Wheat quiet; red, $1.75@1.80. Rye dull; 70c. Corn dull; yellow, 63@64c. Oats dull; white, 43; Western mixed, 40@41c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $14.00@14.25; lard, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7.25@7.50. Wheat firm; $1.45@1.55. Corn firm; 49c. Rye quiet; 78@80c. Oats dull and drooping; 33@38c. Barley quiet; 60@70.

OILS—Linseed oil quiet at 90@95c; lard oil quiet at 70@73c.

EGGS—Fair demand at 12@12½c.

BUTTER—Firm at 18@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11½@12½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly; city, $14.75. Lard quiet; held firmly and nominal; summer, 8½c; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½@4½c; clear rib, 6½@6½c; clear, 6½c. Bacon firm; sales shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.10@4.35.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 85c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2, $1.21. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 40½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley steady; No 2, 54c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 1—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; new choice white, $1.80; fair to prime, $1.60@1.65. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 63½@64c. Oats firmer; mixed, 46@48c; white, 49@50c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; white winter, $1.85. Corn, yellow, 59c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter offered at $1.40 without buyers; No. 2 held at $1.30. Corn dull; 48c. Oats lower; 35c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Unchanged, at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $11.75@12.00. Bulk meats firm; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon firm; order lots; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7½c. Lard dull; 8c for country steam.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.40.

CATTLE—Quiet at 5@6c for shipping lots.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 75,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; hogs, 1,000 head.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—COTTON—Nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Sales of XXX at $7.75@8.00. Corn lower; yellow, 59c; white, 64c. Oats lower; 42@43c.

HAY—No demand.

BRAN—Lower; $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6½@6½; clear, 7½@8c. Lard nominally 9½@10½c. Pork nominal at $13.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—TOBACCO—Unchanged.

COTTON—Lower; middling at 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family ... Grain dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork in light demand, round lots, $12.00. Bacon firm and in good demand; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c packed. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear.

6½c loose. Hams active; sales 200 tcs sugar cured, seller August, 13½c; plain hams, 11½c loose. Lard quiet at 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 8?c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 1.—Markets generally dull and unsettled; sales of 1,000 bu of Milwaukee No. 2 wheat at $1.40; 750 bu Sheboygan at $1.41. Sales of 1,000 bu corn by sample at 51c. Lake freights 1@3c lower on staves and grain, weak.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED... July 1.

Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Beloit, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Gem, South Haven, 70 cds wood.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr David A. Wells, Erie, 2,400 bars railroad iron.
Schr Atmosphere, Vermillion, 414 tons stone.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr John Breden, Oswego, 2,837 brls salt.
Scow Evergreen, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, 30 cds wood, 45 cds bark.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 12 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop M Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Bark Acorn, Holland, 250 m square timber.
Schr Ebenezer, Kaspwerst Pier, 95 cds wood.
Schr R. J. Sandborn, Pentwater, 150 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 74 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr North Spy, Evanston, 10 yds gravel.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 225 m lumber.
Schr Thos. B Sheldon, Cleveland, 800 tons block stone.
Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Horace Greeley, Horn's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr E. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Petrie, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 900 m shingles.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr C. S Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 4 m lath, 90 m pickets.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 30 m staves.
Schr W. Dall, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr L. Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 152 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Aortic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 100 m lumber, 36 m lath, 3 m pickets.
Schr W. H Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cds wood.
Schr Harriet Ann, Portage Lake, 8 m lumber.
Schr Blackhawk, Stony Creek, 128 m lumber, 20 m shingles, 46 m lath.
Schr Mormon, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber.
Schr Home, Free Soil, 20 m lumber.
Schr N. Morse, Pt. Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Schr Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr M. M. Dunham, Pikes Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, 50 m lumber.
Schr L Strown, South Haven.
Schr Clara, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 25 bxs fish, 30 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 45 hlf brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 25 cds wood.
Prop B W Blanchard, Buffalo, 1,289 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 1,159 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Clayton Belle, Cape Vincent, 413 tons coal.
Schr A L Potter, Escanaba, 480 tons iron-ore.
Schr Progress, Holland, 54 cds wood.
Schr Kate E Howard, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 20 m lath, 30 m pickets.
Schr Geo L Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 103 cds wood.
Schr W H Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 2 m lath.
Schr Goselow, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mediator, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr John Weber, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Aurora, Holland, 60 cds bark.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 163 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 80 m lumber.
Schr O Shaw, Grand Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr Welland, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Hag, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Raymond's Peir, 100 m lumber, 75 m shingles.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 40 m lumber, 240 m lath.
Schr Speed, Gardner, 85 m lumber, 225 m shingles.
Schr John Smith, Grand Haven, 15 m lumber, 21 cds wood.

CLEARED... July 1.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 40 pkgs fish, 8 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St Joseph, 20 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 10 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 17,629 bu corn, 150 brls flour, 41 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Bark Ocarita, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, sundries.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 7 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 50 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 100 dry hides.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 13 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 1.—We note the following charters: To Boston—Prop Saint Albans corn through rate. To Portland—Prop S. D. Caldwell corn at 24c. To Oswego—Laura Bell, wheat at 13½c. To New York—Prop B W Blanchard, wheat through rate. To Buffalo—Prop Chicago, Thomas A. Scott, schr Reindeer, Roscius, Wm. S urges, Sheldon, all corn at 8½c; John Breden, wheat at 9½c.

BAY CITY, June 28.—Charters: From Georgian Bay to Buffalo—Prop Allegheny; barges Danube, Venice, and Transport, freight $4 dry lumber, on the rail. Bay City to Buffalo—Prop Sun and barge Waverly, freight $4.12½; prop Edith Bay City to Detroit, $2.62½; prop Trader, Bay City to Toledo, salt and shingles, 20c on salt, 50c on shingles; barge Table Rock, East Saginaw to Buffalo, $4.25; Paragon, from Milwaukee to Buffalo, $4.25; Burchard, Bay City to Detroit, $2.62½; Hercules, Bay City to Detroit, $2.62½. Vessels are in active demand.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—Grain freights are steady and firmer. Engagements include prop Montana, wheat at 90c to Buffalo; schr Davidson, same at 15c to Kingston. The Oswego rate is nominal at 14@14½c.

Lights at Green Bay.

We learn that work in connection with the erection of range lights at Green Bay straight cut is progressing. The house for the keeper is now well under way. It is located on Grass Point, immediately east of the east pier, and is on a foundation of piles. The house is to be 22x24 with a kitchen 12x27. Work on the structure for the lights will commence next week.

Important to Mariners.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after the evening of the 15th of June, 1872, a fixed red light will be exhibited from a frame structure erected at the outer end of the south pier, at the mouth of White River, Michigan. The apparatus is a lens of the 6th order, illuminating 225 degree of the horizon. The focal plane is at a height of 33 feet above the level of the lake, and the light can be seen at a distance of 11½ statute miles.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 28:

DOWN—Prop City of London, Toledo to Montreal; schrs Maize, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Oriental, Garden River to Kingston, timber; Bismarck, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Smith & Post, Sheboygan to Oswego, wheat; American, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Sybilla, Toledo to Kingston, corn; W. H. Hoag, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Magdala, Kincardine to Kingston, wheat and salt; Wm. Hunter, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; Lillie Parsons, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Florence, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; Grace Whitney, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber; Albatross, Bear Creek to Kingston, timber; Undine, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; Ariadne, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; West Side, Chicago to Kingston, corn; John Jewett, Cleveland to Montreal, stone; R. Dart, Cleveland to Toronto, coal and grindstones; B. Eveleigh, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Trade Wind, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Mary Battle, Oxford to Clayton, timber; New Dominion, of Toronto, Big Creek to Kingston, staves; John A. McDonald, of Toronto, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Ayr, Bay City to Kingston, timber; Nevada, Chicago to Oswego, corn; John A. McDonald, of Port Burwell, Port Rowan to Welland, lumber; W. Elgin, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; J. Bigler, Chicago to Kingston, corn; George C. Finney, James Norris; brigs Hercules, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; W. Y. Avery, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; bark British Lion, Toledo to Kingston, timber; prop Ocean, Chicago to Montreal, corn.

UP—Props Michigan, Schickaluna, Georgia, Bruno, Toronto to Toledo, barley; schooners Wild Rover, Pandora, Orion, T. Martin, Cape Vincent to Buffalo, iron ore; Queen of the Lakes, Kingston to Pt Huron, light; barks Wm. Home, Hemisphere, Pt Colborne to Erie, light.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Portland; bark Hemisphere.

WIND—West: light.

Miscellaneous Items.

DAMAGED.—The schooner W. J. Whaling lost her jibboom in the river, yesterday, the result of a collision.

WIND—Last evening southwest.

WAGES—$1.75 per diem. Light demand.

ASHORE.—The schooner Japan is ashore at Death's Door. The tug Ben Drake went to her assistance last evening.

NEW VESSEL.—The Heiligeland is the name of a new schooner which was launched at Springwells on Saturday afternoon.

WRECKING IN THE CANAL.—Mr. Perry, the engineer, has been several days engaged with a steam pump in raising the barge Saginaw, which sunk in the Welland Canal, and has about completed the contract. Aside from a hole being knocked into her the damages are said to be trifling.

THE LUDINGTON BARGES.—Two of the barges which have been built at New Jerusalem, on Lake Erie, are completed and ready for business, and will be brought to Detroit by the tug Arabia. They are intended for the lumber traffic between Ludington, on Lake Michigan, and Chicago, and are said to be substantially built vessels. Their dimensions we did not ascertain.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A Port Colborne despatch says: The propeller Georgian had a narrow escape from burning here last night, when coming up the canal, near the lock. Smoke was seen issuing from her stern quarters, but by the exertions of the crew the fire was got under without much damage.

COASTING.—The Canadian steamer Garibaldi cleared a few days ago from Cleveland, Ohio, direct for Bay City. On her arrival at the latter place she had to pay the sum of $1 per ton, which amounted to $209, for clearing from one American port to another. The coasting trade costs stamps.

THE HURD AFLOAT.—The propeller J. L. Hurd, which has been aground for several days past at Southeast Bend, St. Clair River, was got afloat Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and shortly after proceeded on her voyage. She has sustained no damage whatever.

STEAM BARGE CROW.—This vessel is still ashore at Stony Island. The steamer Dove is to make an effort to pull her off, and, as she has been relieved of every possible incumbrance, even the steam pump, is is possible the effort will be successful.

THE DULUTH CANAL.—The United States Court at St. Paul has granted a temporary injunction against the City of Duluth, Jay Gould & Co., and the Northern Pacific Railroad, to restrain them from further work on the canal across Minnesota Point, and to remove the dyke across Superior Harbor.

A Madman's Bite.

The following, from a Schenectady paper, shows that the bite of madmen, as well as the bite of mad dogs, is poisonous. Singularly enough, however, it does not appear that the poison produces madness:

About three months ago an inmate of the County House, named James Henry Peck, became engaged in scuffle with an insane inmate of the County House, during which the insane man caught Peck's left hand with his teeth and inflicted a severe bite on the knuckle of the middle finger. The wound became very sore and continually grew worse. Mr. Peck was advised by the County Physician, Dr. G. W. Van Vorst, to have a portion of the hand amputated, but this he stoutly refused. The wound continued to grow worse, and soon the whole hand was affected, and finally the arm as far as the elbow, became a mass of corruption. Dr. Van Vorst repeatedly advised amputation, but Mr. Peck would not consent to have the operation performed until about a week ago, when the arm was successfully amputated above the elbow, by Dr. Van Vorst, assisted by Drs. Green and A. T. Veeder. Mr. Peck is aged nearly 70 years, and it was feared he would not survive the operation, but he is now rapidly recovering, and the arm is healing nicely. The effect of the bite on his hand was very similar to that produced by poison.

Melancholy Scene in a Williamsburg Music Hall.

From the Brooklyn Union, June 25.

At about 11 o'clock last night the visitors congregated in Mr. Roy's garden, at 165 Fourth street, Williamsburg, and listening with pleasure to the superior music which forms one of the attractions of this place, were startled by a tragic and most melancholy occurrence. A constant frequenter of the saloon, named Greg. Ellis, 27 years of age, arose from his seat at a table, and, taking two medium-sized dumb-bells in his hands, swung them violently for a moment or so. He then suddenly threw them aside, and was seen to place his hand on his heart and stagger. He almost instantly, and without speaking a word, fell on the floor.

His companions gathered around him and placed him in a chair. His eyes were closed, all vitality was gone, and the pallor of death was already settled. Dr. Schuler, of Fourth street, was summoned, but pronounced life extinct. The probable cause of death was heart disease, to which deceased, it is said, was subject.

—The Brooklyn grocer who bought naphtha at 15 cents a gallon, and sold it for non-explosive oil at 30 cents, left but a small stock on hand when he went up.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	?8:15 p m	?7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	?8:15 p m	?7:? a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	?8:15 p m	?7:57 a m
‡Keokuk Passenger	?8:15 p m	?7:57 a m
‡Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:35 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:?0 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:20 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:30 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*7:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	†5:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:15 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7.00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:00 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:20 a m	9:20 pm
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 pm	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 pm	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	‡8:00 a m
Mail	*4:30 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:00 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‖ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA ... ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	‡9:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake st., Indiana av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Ferreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:?? a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*?:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*?:35 a m	*?:?? a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

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THE REPUDIATORS AGAINST GREELEY.

Mr. J. Y. Scammon, a Chicago banker, achieved some notoriety by opposing resumption of greenback payments by the banks of Chicago after the fire. He seemed then to have a notion that, if the banks offered to redeem their obligations to depositors, they would find all their money drawn out in a day or two, and must then break. Certain bankers, of higher intelligence, declared their purpose to resume, and Mr. Scammon had to yield. The experiment was tried, and within forty-eight hours it was discovered that the depositors did not want to withdraw their deposits; that they did not yearn to keep them at their houses, sewed up in their wives' stockings, or hidden between the mattresses, or to make any other inconvenient and unsafe disposition of them. In short, the people came right along with their new deposits, and in a trice the banks had more money than before. Had Mr. Scammon's panacea of semi-repudiation been adopted by holding on to the people's money, and refusing to meet their obligations, the banks of the city would have been irretrievably disgraced, and, perhaps, plunged into bankruptcy. Certainly, there would have been no instantaneous revival of public confidence, and no flow of new deposits into the banks.

As it is thus proved that Mr. Scammon's instincts as a banker tend toward repudiation when it is wholly unnecessary, and when resumption would prove the safer policy, it is no surprise to find him opposing Greeley's election in the fear that it may result in the resumption of specie-payments. Mr. Scammon contends that various writers on political economy allege that the value of a legal-tender currency depends on its quantity, and not on the public confidence in its redemption, and cites J. B. Say to that effect. We have had more and better opportunities to observe the causes which influence the value of a legal-tender currency, during our war of the Rebellion, than all the political economists who had ever lived before that time. McClellan's disastrous battles before Richmond sent the premium on gold up 25 per cent in six days in July, 1862, though the entire issues of legal-tender currency prior to that time had not raised it 5 per cent. Here was a depreciation of 20 per cent in currency caused wholly by decline of public confidence. The victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, in July, 1863, lowered the premium in a like degree, causing an advance in the value of greenbacks of 20 per cent, due to public confidence. Gold rose and fell, or, in other words, greenbacks declined and advanced, with every vibration of our arms between success and defeat, without regard to the quantity of greenbacks, or any other form of currency, in circulation. During Grant's heavy losses in the battles of the Wilderness, from the Rapidan to Richmond, public confidence so declined that gold, in August, 1864, ran up about 80 per cent, to its highest point, 283, thus reducing the greenback to a value of only 43 cents. Between January and April, 1865, gold tumbled, as the Rebellion collapsed, from 200 in January to 128 1-2 on the announcement of Lee's and Johnson's surrender. All these changes bore no relation whatever to the quantity of currency afloat, but solely to the popular confidence in the success of the Government, and in the consequent redemption of its promises. All the speculations of economists before the war are worthless compared with an overwhelming array of experience and facts contradicting their *a priori* theories; if, indeed, their theories are such as Mr. Scammon alleges. Now, the opinion of Mr. Chase, Mr. Greeley, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and many practical business men, to-day, is, that, if the Government would offer to resume, its greenbacks would soon rise to par, and that would be the end of it. Mr. Scammon, himself, admits that the offer to resume would have this effect, for he says:

> Now let us rationally examine the effects of the attempt at an immediate, arbitrary and artificial resumption. It would, of course, increase the purchasing power of the greenbacks and National Bank notes, which are redeemable in greenbacks, say 14 to 15 per cent.

If it would, then it would accomplish resumption. Of course, if the value of greenbacks were thus brought to par with gold, nobody would demand the gold. The Treasury would be subjected to no "run," and, so far as the United States are concerned, resumption would have been accomplished as smoothly and safely as resumption of greenback-payments in Chicago was accomplished after the fire. This would relieve the Government of the stigma of being a repudiator of its demand notes, and would save the country the cost, in fluctuations of prices, of an irredeemable and changeable standard of commercial prices.

Now comes the great argument of the repudiationists,—that people who owe money will pay their debts in a currency 10 per cent more valuable than that in which they now owe them. Well, after the fall of the Rebellion, people who owed money had to pay it in a currency worth 120 per cent more than the same currency was worth in August, 1864! Did it hurt them to do so? Did any debtor class wince anywhere because the suppression of the Rebellion made the currency worth twice as much as it had been the previous year? If not, nobody will wince if a mere offer to resume shall result, as Mr. Scammon says it will, in bringing the value of our greenback currency up to gold.

POLITICS IN BUSINESS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the introduction of politics into commercial business by our State Central Committee, appears to miss the true point in the case. It says that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE "compares a publisher of a newspaper to a dealer in dry goods or in any other commodities, and likens the act of a Republican subscriber, who drops his subscription because the journal has deserted his party, to a consumer who refuses to buy any boots and shoes of a merchant because of his politics."

This is sheer misstatement. We never questioned the propriety of any subscriber discontinuing his paper for any reason he thinks best, or for no reason at all. Nor do we question the propriety of the Grant State Central Committee of Illinois instructing the Grant voters what papers are and what are not for Grant, and what they, as Grant voters, ought to subscribe to. We concede them all this freedom. But our Illinois Grant Committee did not confine themselves to this *role*. They issue their proclamation to all "those who may desire to subscribe for Chicago papers,"—*i. e.*, not only to those who support Grant, but to those who want a paper merely for commercial or general news,—instructing them which of several papers they should buy. In this sense a newspaper is a commercial article and when the Grant Committee—of whom seventeen out of the twenty-six wear the brass collar of office—suggests to all "those who may desire to subscribe for Chicago papers" that they shall buy one of a prescribed list of papers, they are guilty of the same impertinence as we should be if we recommended all purchasers to buy their dry goods of one firm in preference to another. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* evidently construes the Grant Committee's recommendation as we do, for it recommends all merchants buying goods in Chicago to avoid the establishment of Mr. Charles B. Farwell, because of his being one of its authors. The Kansas City *Times* also remarks:

> If, in addition to political proscription, disfranchisement, bayonet away at the polls and cavalry patrols in the election precincts, we are to have the element of commercial proscription and business ostracism introduced into this campaign by the army of the Empire, we think the friends of Mr. Greeley and Reform are ready for the issue.

We regret that any such issue should be introduced into politics. It indicates a lower and more immature civilization than that to which we had supposed this generation had reached. But, if one set of men can assume to advise "all those who wish to buy a Chicago newspaper," it will necessarily follow that others will advise all those who assume to buy Chicago dry goods, groceries, hardware, machinery, grain, provisions, or anything else; although we have given no such advice to anybody.

THE LAW OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The provision of the new Constitution relating to special assessments by cities necessitated some legislation; and, in the general act for the incorporation of cities, Article 9 is devoted to that subject. While the general act does not go into force except in cities where the same has been submitted to a vote of the people, and has been by them adopted, the ninth article can be adopted at any time by the vote of the Common Council. Assuming that the Common Council of Chicago will, of necessity, if not from choice, immediately adopt this ninth article for the government of special assessments in the city, it is well to understand what it provides. It requires:

That, when any city shall by ordinance provide for making any local improvement, it shall by the same ordinance prescribe that the same shall be made by special assessment, special taxation of contiguous property, or general taxation, or both. In any case where the proposed improvement requires the taking or damaging of private property for public use, such city shall file a petition in some Court of Record in the name of the city, praying that the "just compensation" to be made shall be ascertained by a jury. In that petition shall be recited a copy of the ordinance, a description of the lots, lands, and property to be taken or damaged, the names of the owners or occupants thereof, and, if any be non-residents, that fact must be stated. Due legal notice must be given of such proceeding, as in chancery cases, and summons issue; and, upon return of the latter, the Court shall hear the petition, and empanel a jury to ascertain the just compensation to be paid to all such owners and occupants, and to all persons claiming any interest in the property taken or damaged. Upon return of the verdict the Court shall enter judgment thereon. But the law provides for the fullest legal inquiry as to the rights of persons though no delay shall take place because of conflicting claims of interest; the amount of compensation being ascertained, and the same being deposited, the parties may continue their proceedings as to the distribution of the same.

Any final judgment rendered by the Court, upon any finding of any jury, shall be a lawful and sufficient condemnation of the land or property to be taken upon the payment of the amount of such finding. Upon proof that the just compensation so ascertained by the jury has been paid, or deposited subject to the order of the Court, the Court shall enter an order that the city shall have the right, at any time thereafter, to take possession of or damage the property mentioned in the proceedings.

In all cases where the ordinance provides that the improvement shall be paid for by general taxation, the cost of the work shall be added to the General Appropriation bill, and shall be levied and collected as part of the general taxes. But, where such improvement shall be made wholly or in part by special assessment, the Council, by ordinance, shall specify the nature, character, and locality of the work, and the City Council shall appoint three of its own members, or any other three competent persons, who shall estimate the cost of the improvement, including all expenses, and report the same to the Council. This report being approved, a petition shall be filed in the County Court for proceedings to assess the cost of such improvement. The Court will then appoint three Commissioners, to be sworn to make a true assessment of the cost of the improvement upon the city, and the property benefited by the same. These Commissioners are to make this assessment, giving notices to all persons concerned, and to report to the Court, who shall hear all objections, and generally try the case as any other action at law, and the jury shall determine the amount for which each premises shall be assessed. The Court may confirm, amend, or set aside the assessment made by the Commissioners, and may appoint a new Commission. The judgment of the Court shall have the effect of a judgment as to each tract or parcel of land assessed, and such judgment shall be a lien upon the property until the same is paid. The judgment of the Court shall be certified to the City Clerk who shall notify the persons to appear and pay the amounts by them severally due. The Collector is to call upon the persons and demand payment of them, or to leave notice at their residence. All assessments remaining unpaid are to be certified to the County Treasurer, who shall, as in the case of other unpaid taxes, proceed to obtain judgment against the lands and property for said special assessments; and, on the hearing of such application, no objection or defence shall be allowed which might have been made at the time of the assessment proceeding. Having obtained judgment, he shall proceed to sell the same.

In case any assessment shall be annulled by the Common Council, or set aside by the Court, a new assessment may be made; and, if the first assessment be insufficient, an additional assessment may be made, to make good the deficiency.

In case the city shall, from any cause, fail to collect the whole or any portion of any special assessment, it may, at any time within five years, order a new assessment upon the delinquent property for the sum remaining unpaid, with interest; and so, if necessary, a third or more assessments may be made for the same purpose.

No person making contracts with the city, agreeing to be paid from the proceeds of special assessments, shall have any claim against the city.

The city may, at any time, by suit, proceed against any person for the amount of special assessments due and unpaid, and, upon obtaining judgment therefor, may, upon execution, levy upon and sell any property of the defendant to satisfy said judgment.

Considering that our present system of special assessments is an entire and complete muddle, not one assessment hardly standing the test of judicial examination, and as there is no law to enable the city to correct errors and enforce assessments defeated upon technical objections, it becomes a matter of necessity for the Council to adopt this ninth article of the General City Incorporation act, and hereafter make special assessments under its clear and well-arranged provisions. There is more detail than heretofore, but this detail is in the interest of justice, and is, therefore, beneficial to all interested persons, and to the city generally.

THE VOICE OF VIRGINIA.

The Conservatives of Virginia, in their State Convention, took a thoughtful and patriotic view of the National situation. There is no such thing known in Virginia, at the present day, as the Democratic party. The opposition to Grantism in that State includes a large proportion of the Republicans. In Virginia, the leaders of the old Democratic party had the good sense, nearly three years ago, to cast away the traditions of the past, and unite with their Republican fellow-citizens under a common organization, for the defence of the State against carpet-bag government. The result was the election of Gilbert C. Walker as Governor, and the establishment of peace, order, and industry in all parts of the State. This body of men, in their Convention, adopted the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, By the Conservatives of Virginia in Convention assembled, that we greet with lively satisfaction the movement of the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and desire to express our sincere admiration of the moral heroism displayed by them in subordinating party to patriotism, and pledge ourselves to meet their courageous and patriotic proffer of co-operation for the public deliverance in the same catholic and magnanimous spirit in which it is tendered.
>
> *Resolved*, That the delegates appointed by this Convention to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore should give a vigorous, persistent, and united support to the Greeley and Brown ticket nominated at Cincinnati, as holding forth the fairest promise for allaying the passions of the war, reviving real peace within our borders, restoring integrity to the public service, re-establishing the States in their legitimate functions in the Federal system, preserving intact the great writ of liberty, and rescuing the Republic from the despotism of the sword.

A more intelligent epitome of Liberal principles has not been presented anywhere. In a few choice words these resolutions express the sentiments of the earnest men who adopted them. They felt each word they uttered; and they knew they were speaking to a constituency that was equally earnest and equally well informed as to the issues before them. This Conservative Convention in Virginia spoke from a knowledge of what the people of that State want and expect; they spoke from a certainty that in November Virginia will give her Electoral vote to Greeley and Brown by a popular majority of not less than 50,000. Men backed by a constituency thus unanimous could afford to speak directly to the point, and to tell the Baltimore Convention, and the country generally, that in this election it is the people, and not the politicians, who are managing and directing.

The New York *World* has a labored argument on the utter ruin that has overtaken various parties in past times, in consequence of nominating the most available men; *i. e.*, the men for whom most people desired to vote. The Whig party, we are luminously informed, was first "destroyed" by nominating Harrison and Tyler for their availability, when it should have nominated Clay for his abilities, whether the people would vote for him or not; then it was effectually killed by nominating Taylor and Fillmore; and, finally, it was irretrievably ruined by nominating Scott. From such powerful premises the *World* concludes that the Democratic party will be hugely taken in in voting for Mr. Greeley.

It is because the people have such a desire to vote for Greeley, thereby making his availability so great, that he ought not to be nominated. If he were a man of ability, but of no availability, of mere brains without magnetism of character, then nobody would vote for him, and, according to the *World* a Convention would be wise in nominating him! Such arguments rest for their soundness and force on the aristocratic assumption that the people are fools and don't know for whom they ought to vote. That assumption may do very well for the cloistered gentlemen of the *World*, *Nation*, and *Evening Post*. They are just the sort of counsels to lose a campaign upon. But practical politics must be conducted with a nearer approach to common sense. If the Whig party was ruined by nominating candidates who could be elected, the fact never became known until it nominated candidates who could not.

One of the colored delegates to the Philadelphia Convention was J. H. Harris, of North Carolina. In a speech there, he handed over a million or so votes to Grant with an ease which caused the organs to grind out endless praises for him. It was evident enough that he did not carry these votes in his pocket, despite his boastful proclamation to that effect. Those who thought that he carried nothing there were, however, mistaken. Unless he had spent it, he had $6,000, with which, as testimony before the Fraud Commission of the North Carolina Legislature shows, he had been bribed into supporting the "railroad ring." This ring has issued over $26,000,000 of bonds, and has built one bridge and 31½ miles of road. Of the $241,000 spent to engineer the scheme, would-be Senator Abbott received $20,000. It is superfluous to add that Harris and Abbott and the whole ring regard Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, and Greeley as "traitors;" that they are resolved to suppress the Rebellion as long as their peculiar method of doing so pays good dividends; and that they are devoted to the support of U. S. Grant, LL. D.

The police of London have discovered, in a secluded alley of the metropolis, an establishment in which children are maimed to order. Begging is one of the most profitable of the occupations which do not require money-capital, and a beggar with a distorted face or twisted leg can easily surpass his fellows in the gains of the disgraceful trade. Hence, parents deliberately consign their children to torture, for the sake of reaping the profits of their disfigurement. The firm that mangled the innocents had a curiously-graduated scale of charges. A child, under a year old, could have its leg satisfactorily twisted for seven dollars. For one six months older, the operation cost ten. Other injuries were inflicted at reasonable rates. For thirty dollars, any child could be transformed into a mass of deformities. These revolting details show the results of the wasteful and wicked benevolence which makes begging more profitable than honest industry. The people who give are really responsible for the people who maim and are maimed.

We had hoped that more Democrats than Henry A. Wise and Robert Toombs would vote for General Grant, if only from a fellow-feeling of sympathy for the recentness of his conversion from the Democratic party. At present, however, the Democratic vote for Grant seems confined to these two worthies. Both are remarkable for their skill in getting into smaller minorities than the average of unsuccessful politicians. Toombs belonged to that smallest minority of Southern slaveocrats who expected to carry the black banner of slavery to Labrador and Puget Sound. Wise is the fire-eater, *par excellence*, of Virginia. Other men could consume large quantities of live coals. He took his molten lava straight. That two such erratic wanderers should stray into the Grant camp as recruits is the most appalling evidence that has yet presented itself that no other recruits will come to Grant from the Democratic party. These men have never yet gone where anybody else went, and their presence is a sure sign that Grant's reinforcements are all up.

The utter rottenness of the Grant Republican organization in Pennsylvania is becoming more evident with every day of the Hartranft-Forney fight. Hartranft has been dragged over the coals until he needs whitewashing as much as Grant's brother-in-law, Casey, does. Now, Forney is being scientifically dissected. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* prints extracts from the sworn testimony on the Evans frauds. Evans himself stated that Colonel Forney, "more than any other man," got him the position of State Agent for the War Claims. Colonel Forney testified that Evans gave $5,000 of his stealings to D. C. Forney, and that the latter gave $2,000 of this to him. J. M. McClure swore that Colonel Forney told him that Evans had set apart $10,000 for the Philadelphia *Press* and $10,000 for the Washington *Chronicle*. This is a very instructive chapter in party politics. Each side defends itself by trying to prove that, bad as it is, the other is worse.

The Detroit *Free Press*, a Democratic paper, continues to be unhappy. It will not be comforted. Though it has not taken a lively interest in Free Trade for ten years, it now considers it a vital issue. It has been predicting all along that Greeley would not be nominated at Baltimore, and now it threatens that, if he is, "two thousand Democrats will make a nomination for themselves." The Detroit *Free Press* is one of those papers which insist upon absolute obedience to the action of party conventions, and now it proposes to repudiate the most unanimous action by any Democratic Convention which has met since 1832. Democrats were urged not to commit themselves to Greeley until after Baltimore, and now the same papers propose to bolt the decision of that tribunal. The Detroit *Free Press* and 2,000 others!

The ratification by the Arkansas Democrats, of the Liberal Republican State ticket practically insures its success. We may confidently look forward to the end of the Clayton-Grant despotism. The Republican party carried the State at the last election by less than 5,000 majority. Nevertheless, its continued success was certain, had not Grant and Clayton hustled out its purest and ablest members, and made it a mere machine to further their personal aims. The Administration has destroyed the Republican party in Arkansas, as it has in every other Southern, and in many a Northern, State. There, as everywhere, it is crying "treason" after the men whom it has forced into revolt by making plunder, instead of principle, the end of party.

The office-holders of the country will doubtless rejoice at the news that the Grant National Executive Committee will not exact any assessments from them during the coming campaign. Far from it. They will merely "solicit contributions." By a singular coincidence, the contributions will form the same percentage of the salaries that the old-time assessments did. By another singular coincidence, refusal to contribute will produce the same result that refusal to pay an assessment was wont to do,—removal from office. It must be gratifying to Butler, Grant's henchman, to know just how thoroughly Grant is reforming the Civil Service.

Hindostan is agitated over another attempt by a Mussulman fanatic to murder an English official. The assassin had been discharged from the police force. He revenged himself by killing one policeman, wounding four more, putting a crowd of bystanders to utter rout, and trying to cut off the head of the Judge who had dismissed him. When his victim had found safety in flight, the Hindoo slashed his own throat, and died. His fellows believe that he has become a Saint. This attempt, coming close upon the murders of Chief Justice Norman and the Viceroy, Earl Mayo, is an indication of deep-seated discontent in Great Britain's richest colony.

Much ado is made by the Grant organs of the fact that in 1862-'3 Mr. Greeley proposed that the Rebels should be offered $400,000,000 to emancipate their slaves and return to the Union. Well, where was the treason in the proposition? It proposed union and emancipation, which was all we aimed at in the war. We afterward obtained them by war, at a cost of ten times what Mr. Greeley proposed. But that does not prove that his proposition, if accepted, would have been either dishonorable or unprofitable. It would have saved half a million of lives and four or five thousand millions of dollars. Where was the harm in proposing to do that?

Of all the American wives who have run away from their liege lords with some adulterous "affinity," not one has shown the ingenuity of Mrs. George Hyde, of Brentford, England. When she left her sleeping husband, she was accompanied, not only by another man, but by a portion of her rightful spouse. In short, she carried off his wooden leg. Pursuit was out of the question. Enforced temporary retirement so sobered Mr. Hyde's wrath that, when he learned the whereabouts of his faithless wife and her paramour, he sued the latter, demanding the return, not of his wife, but of his leg. He has won his suit, and counts the rest of his loss as gain.

We understand that "disloyalty" is rampant at the very home of General Oglesby. We have seen a list of names of not less than one hundred prominent citizens of Decatur, all of whom have been working members of the Republican party, who will now support the Liberal platform and nominees. This list is composed of Americans exclusively, and we understand that the Germans of Decatur are almost a unit in favor of the Liberal cause. Macon County, which gave a Republican majority of 465 in 1868, will go Liberal this year by 150 to 200 majority.

Various English doctors are engaged in a crusade against tea. The indictment they have drawn up contains as many counts as have ever been brought against any other narcotic, from opium down. Digestion, heart, and nerves are said to be grievously affected by it. It is claimed that the taste for it is an artificial one, which is due almost entirely to its cheapness. In England, good tea is less expensive than good beer. It is declared to be very much more harmful. Its evil effects on American women are enlarged upon, and gloomy prophecies indulged in in regard to the results of the increased use of it which its admission duty-free will produce.

POLITICAL.

The Cairo *Bulletin* favors Judge M. C. Crawford, of Jonesboro, as a Greeley candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District, in preference to George W. Wall (Democrat), and General J. Blackburn Jones (Liberal Republican), both of whom want the nomination. Anyway, there will be harmony and a plump 1,000 majority for the Greeley ticket.

—The Assessor of Internal Revenue at Galesburg has discovered "a leading Democrat of Rio" who demands a straight ticket, and the Assessor is very proud of him.

—Colonel John L. Rice, of Springfield, Mass., hitherto, and especially last year, an active man in the Republican party, withdraws from the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, saying:

> The animus of the party four years ago was fitly shadowed in the words of its candidate, "Let us have peace!" The true significance of that canvass and its result was its grand invocation of the spirit of peace. Still the sword is not yet a plow-share. And, as if to put off for all time that much needed change, the party now goes back to the past for the one other notable utterance of its candidate, and grimly resolves to *fight* it out on its chosen line of proscription and hate.

—General Frank Wolford, of Casey, has retired from the Congressional race in the Eighth Kentucky District.

—Major James Haggerty, whose services during the campaign which resulted in the election of the Great American Gift-Taker, and who was appointed Consul to Glasgow, but rejected by the British Government, and afterward appointed Deputy Naval Officer of this port, resigned his position, which was worth $5,000 a year, yesterday. He then openly declared for Dr. Greeley and Governor Brown. Major Haggerty is a devoted Irish patriot. His courage and independence in sacrificing his only means of support to do battle for the right cannot be too highly commended.—*New York Sun*.

—As now apportioned, the Administration party cannot hope to elect more than five of the thirteen Congressmen in Missouri, and has not a sure thing on more than three.

—In the new Eleventh District of Missouri, good for 5,000 Greeley majority, the gentlemen named for Congress are: General James Shields, ex-Senator of Illinois and Minnesota; General John B. Clark, in Congress before the war; and Colonel William F. Switzler, twice cheated out of a seat in Congress.

—A correspondent writes us from Hazardville that the Hon. Julius L. Strong was advertised to speak in that place for Grant and Wilson last Tuesday night. To prove that he is not mistaken the correspondent sends us a bill upon which Mr. Strong's name appears in large type. The writer is anxious to know whether the Congressman "is lost, stolen, or has strayed."—*Hartford Evening Post*.

—One of the transparencies carried in the Greeley torch-light procession in Riemond, Wednesday evening, displayed these words:

> The Blue and Gray, in fierce array,
> No local hates dissever;
> Strike hands once more from shore to shore,
> The Northland South forever.

—Democrats reject Mr. Greeley's old words and accept his new. Radicals reject his new and accept his old. That's all.

—Ex-Attorney General Hoar excuses Grant's gift-taking on the ground that the country owes an incalculable amount of gratitude to Grant and Sherman, who "gave up all their prospects to do it," for crushing out the rebellion. As for the prospects Grant "gave up," according to our best information, they did not amount to much.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The Administration is greatly exercised about the first important election for State officers, which is to take place in North Carolina on the 1st of August. Large assessments have been ordered on the office-holders, and the National Republican Committee, headed by ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, are expected to supply the sinews of war for carrying on the campaign. Leading speakers will be sent down during the next fortnight, to make a thorough canvass of the State, and Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, has engaged to deliver several speeches, in the hope of stemming the current against Grant. Those signs indicate unmistakably a fear of the result, and a desperate purpose to start the Presidential ball, with all the power of an alarmed and agitated Administration.—*Washington Patriot*.

—The Chicago Administration journals are of the opinion that Oglesby addressed an immense audience at St. Louis on the 22d inst., and planted the seeds of conviction in the breasts of thousands of hitherto obdurate Democrats. The delusion is one that is cruel to dispel, but the solemn fact is that Oglesby didn't have 1,500 men for an audience. The vast audience, whose circumference as he felicitously remarked in an under tone his voice could hardly reach, had that extent and no more. If the guttersnipes could have been kept quiet there wasn't one of his listeners who couldn't have heard him if he had spoken no louder than a whisper.

PERSONAL.

Minister Washburne is arranging a Fourth of July celebration in Paris.

—Two Circuit Judges of the United States, viz: Shepley, of Portland, Me., and Emmonds, of Detroit, sailed in company from Quebec, last Saturday.

—By a runaway accident at Newburgh, N. Y., last Wednesday night, four members of Homer Ramsdell's family were injured. One of them seriously.

—Major Hargrove, of Rome, Ga., is reported in a fair way to become Governor Hargrove of Idaho.

—Gortschakoff shook hands with young Grant. Fred thinks Gort. is a better man than the Czar, though the latter "shook" him entirely.

—Miss Nellie Grant was to leave Geneva yesterday, for Chamounix, thence going by way of Martigny and Vevay to Berne.

—At Brown Commencement, Providence R.I., last week, the valedictorian was Robert Ives Gammell, whose father, Professor William Gammell, received the same distinction in 1831, and his grandfather, Robert H. Ives, in the class of 1816. The father and grandfather were both present.

—Judge H. H. Barbour, of Hartford, Conn., has offered Trinity College thirty acres of land, on Windsor avenue, two miles from the State House, as a site for the new buildings, and the college authorities are much pleased with the location.

—The Adjutant General of Indiana has received from the War Department an inclosure for General L. P. Ross, and is unacquainted with the party. Let him try the next State to the west of Indiana and see.

—Professor Wild, who was a fraternal delegate from Canada to the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, in Brooklyn, has accepted the pastoral charge in that city vacated by Bishop Andrews.

—General Joseph W. Brown, of Cleveland, has received the sword won by his brother, General Jacob Brown, at the battle of Sackett's Harbor, in 1813.

—This is the way in which Professor Fawcett, the famous blind Liberal member of the British Parliament, became acquainted with his wife: He was at a social gathering on the evening of the day when the telegram announced the death of President Lincoln, and heard from a girl of 18 the exclamation, "It would have been less loss to the world if every crowned head of Europe had fallen!" He asked to be introduced to this girl, who has been his wife for five years, and is the most popular speaker and woman in England.

An Application of Theory.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Iowa editors have been regaling themselves with an excursion, and have been across the Plains and paid Brigham a call. In crossing Wyoming, it seems the ladies aboard were so influenced by the invigorating air of "freedom," "equal rights," etc., that they positively declined attending to anything which bore a semblance to "household drudgery," and, after lunch, set the gentlemen to work washing dishes. Record saith not how it was accomplished, but in our mind's eye, we can see a stalwart man gazing with dismay upon empty jelly cups and pickle dishes, wondering how the mischief such things were gotten clean. We have heard it remarked that the china was heaped up in the wash bowl; but such calumnious reports we entirely discredit, and are glad to know the Iowa gentlemen are being so carefully trained.

KETZ.

"What a Postman Did."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me a small place in your columns to reply to an article published June 28, entitled, "What a Postman Did."

The person signing himself "Constant Reader" had no other object in view, when he penned that communication, than revenge. He has grossly exaggerated the affair, and created considerable gossip, without any reasonable provocation. If there was anything done that was contrary to Post Office regulations, why did he not (like a man) report the same at the office?

He certainly has shown, by attacking the carrier through the press, that it was not so much on account of what happened as it was to take advantage of an opportunity to show off his dexterity in English composition.

THE POSTMAN.

CHICAGO, June 30.

—A Select Committee of the British House of Commons has been taking evidence in regard to habitual drunkards, and, according to a correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury*, the Committee have reported unanimously in favor of establishing reformatories for patients belonging to the upper, middle, and lower classes. Persons are to be admitted to these either on a voluntary application, or by order of a Court of Inquiry, or on a committal by a magistrate in petty sessions for a fixed period. Stringent regulations and close inspection of the reformatories are to be enacted.

WASHINGTON.

The Interior Department Again.

The Vice Presidency—Wilson, Howard, Schurz, Etc.

Reminiscences of the Philadelphia Convention—Carpet-Baggery.

New Art-Pieces at the Capitol.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

To resume the interesting subject of Columbus Delano. His late chum, Joe Dwyer, whom he appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Northern Ohio, on account of services rendered as the editor of a country paper, has of late been given a $10,000 office on the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. Why did they give Joe Dwyer a $10,000 office? Was it from his previous enormous knowledge of railway matters, derived from holding a free pass? Or was it because, as one of Columbus Delano's pupils, he could be used to influence his chief, and accomplish the achievement of that otherwise (so far as I know) enterprising road to the South Sea.

INQUIRY.

I should like to know, *apropos* of Delano, whether the R. G. Corwin who is Supervisor of Southern Ohio, is the same Corwin whom Mr. Delano interested with himself in the light-house contract of John McGinness, in 1852? Because, if it be the same Corwin, there can be little to expect of him, as a Committee of Congress reported, in the first year of Pierce's Administration, that neither Delano nor Corwin would come to justice when called for,—for the one ran to Canada, and the other hid somewhere in New York.

ONCE MORE.

McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, who wears a $3,000 diamond, and got his education on an Eastern steamboat, is perpetually in this town. Does he return here because he brings up myrrh and frankincense to the parent Delano? What were McDonald and Delano lately doing, riding all over the public domain, even to New Mexico? The current rumor is, that they were hunting up "takes" on which they might pounce when Washington was again attained.

DELANO AND BAILEY.

Columbus Delano is not without responsibility for the defalcation of Bailey, of New York. Against Mr. Boutwell's protest, Delano carried Bailey's confirmation, and appeared in person before the Finance Committee to say that, unless Bailey were re-established, he, Delano, would resign his office. The Finance Committee missed the opportunity at that time to rid the country of one of Grant's incredible mercantile selections, for Mr. Delano is probably more worldly than any man in the Cabinet, although, by some mysterious hocus-pocus, he has for some time evaded notice. He came to Washington City worth half a million dollars. He is now said to be worth nearly two millions. The times being out of joint, a shrewd man might make this and still be good enough for the Administration he serves.

KELLOGG RISES UP LIKE WILLIAM RILEY.

Kellogg, who has been nominated for Governor of Louisiana by the Pinchbeck crowd,—Pinchbeck being the only name on his side in the South which gives an idea of the generic carpet-bagger,—Kellogg is charged to have made his money by keeping negro grog-shops around the Mechanics' Institute, at a time when darkeys could not drink at the white gin-mills and had to resort to their own shanties. There being no bribery laws known in the State, Kellogg's school hit upon rum as a means of wheedling the darkeys. He was formerly from Illinois, and is a lean, plausible, familiar character, of no great account in any sphere of human usefulness.

POOR AND CONTENT IS RICH.

Vice President Colfax is said to have related, before he left Washington, that he was trebly Vice President,—of a Sewing Machine Company, some other Indiana company, and of the United States. He owned, besides, street-railroad stock in Washington, and had been offered $25,000 a year, exclusive of gate money, to lecture on the Northern Pacific Railroad. If the Northern Pacific Railroad means business, now is its opportunity. Relieved from the cares of State and a deep study of the Parliamentary Manual, Mr. Colfax can give all his time to this corporation; and he is, or ought to be, of much more account in himself than by reason of his supposititious power as Vice President of the country. The Cookes had no business to be taking away our Vice President to lecture on railroads; that looked as if they wanted the Vice President and not Colfax. Now they can get Colfax proper, but not the Vice President.

WILLIE TODD,

of Pennsylvania, Mr. Colfax's Private Secretary, who is one of the best versed parliamentarians in this country, and knows Barclay's Digest from beginning to end, did very faithful work at Philadelphia for his employer and patron. Todd has been with Colfax so long that he got to look like him, and now you can hardly tell one from the other. Arrangements have been made with the three co-ordinate powers of our Government that we shall lose both of these scintillant spirits at the same time, for Mr. Wilson will need Mr. Todd. Not kind of Todd he must take; for he is a poor parliamentarian.

ON RETURNED TAXES.

Wanted to know: Whether, upon one of Mr. Delano's decisions as to the return of taxes, the son and friends of the Department did not buy up all of a certain class of claims for about 35 cents on the dollar, until embargoed by a telegram from the headquarters of the Interior to this effect: "Stop that business, for we have a bigger thing on hand," namely, the gobbling up of the Georgia Central Railroad in conjunction with Simon Cameron.

HINTS AND STUDIES.

I have made a discovery of Carl Schurz: He does not understand human nature. This is to a man's credit to a considerable degree, showing an unsuspicious nature. Secretary Chase never had a bit of this intuition of men, or, if he had, it never influenced him in his preferments or dislikes. I mean to say, I am an admirer of Schurz, that there is little R. Randolph, of New Jersey, which he ought to bother about.

THE MOST SORRY DELEGATIONS.

In the point of obtaining success at Philadelphia were those of Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

Michigan, led by a very fine specimen of an old gentleman,—Howard,—came a unit for Colfax, and said that, between the two ends of the ticket, they thought Colfax abler than Grant. They were condignly slaughtered. Next came Ohio, all packed for Dennison for the Vice Presidency. He is said to have just bought an interest in the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, edited by the most brilliant writer who is yet in Grant's service,—General Comley. Dennison had not three real earnest friends in that delegation; but, for some reason or other, they were afraid of him. As the balloting began, they were seen to have wavered, and, between that State and Pennsylvania, Henry Wilson got the nomination. General Wilson owes his nomination to the imbecility of Pennsylvania, which never knows its own mind, and generally takes the worst of two men, and to Comley, Noyes, and Sherwood, of Ohio.

Another State which lost the Vice Presidency was Kentucky. General John M. Harlan was supported by Bristow and a fine class of young men from that State, and Harlan himself impressed me as an amiable, considerate, and statesman-like man; but, what had the Philadelphia Convention to do as a matter of choice? It had nothing to do but to carry out its directions, work with a whip suspended over its head, and nominate for one end of its ticket Agamemnon, and for the other, a boned man. Henry Wilson would make the weakest Vice President ever seen in this country. He has not a particle of constitution adaptable to the exercise of Parliamentary authority, and if two snails were at his feet, and he were armed with a gun, he could not keep them in order, and would be afraid to mash them. A more shining case of azote and imbecility can hardly be found. His idea of government is, that mankind can be gammoned; and the other day he made a call upon the Liberal Executive Committee, in New York City, as if entertaining the singular notion that such a visit would excuse him from criticism in this campaign. Such timid overturing will not avail. All that can be said in favor of Henry Wilson is, that he is poor and agreeable. If the State of Massachusetts did not stand behind him with some powerful party authority, he would be a human dish-rag. Nature has portrayed the man's disposition well in his lineaments. He looks now like a colossal infant, and ought to be dandled at the Presidential breast, rather than set over the Senate to carry out that verse of Scripture where it says that the lion will lie down with the lamb, and a little child shall lead them. It is cruel, besides, to set him up in that chair, and not let him chuck anybody under the chin for four hours at a time.

Illinois, at the Philadelphia Convention, cut no great figure. There were loud cries raised for "Storrs." He mounted the platform. He had partly prepared a speech as long as the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and jumped at once into the preface. In three minutes, there were tremendous cries of "Time!" "Time!" In three minutes and a half, there were vociferations of "Enough!" In three minutes and three-quarters, Mr. Storrs was carried off his feet, and the great speech, wherein he was to put himself on the plane of Carl Schurz and Charles Sumner, never got to the world. The celebrated Richard Oglesby did carry the Convention. He has great, spontaneous power of appearing to be interested, and he raved up and down the platform, with his greenish eyes ablaze and his fist clenched, talking nothing as if he meant it. Sky-rockets, sewing machines, and jewsharps, not to speak of manna, exploded or flowed from his tongue. I had never seen him before, but he looked like a beaming countenance yoked to a windy temperament.

There was one young gentleman of that Convention whom I respected for his advocacy of a fellow-Indianian, namely: Mr. Hollaway, of Indianapolis. He is brother-in-law of Governor Morton, young, blonde, and ardent. He gave Mr. Colfax persistent and courageous support; and, although nineteen out of every twenty newspaper men on the platform were anything to beat Colfax, Hollaway stood his ground, and, at one time, all verily thought he had accomplished his purpose.

Some men are defeated because four years in this country are equal to a generation in Europe. The last four years in the United States have comprised almost as much in the way of real exploits as in the whole long reign of George the Fourth. The man who cannot make his game as President in four years over a country like ours, can never make it in eight years. Mr. Colfax was beaten at Philadelphia because the office-holders who met there were afraid to vote out the head of the ticket, and yet were so much Americans that they insisted on a change in the second place.

BULLOCK, HOLDEN & CO.

We shall call upon the Administration in the coming canvass to account for the debts of the Southern States. Every dollar heaped upon those afflicted Commonwealths was a dollar stamped and beaten out of misery. When the convict Bullock came to this city, and, with his brazen face, had access to Congress, fealty to him was made a test. He owed all his importance to General Grant's fame. Men like Simon Cameron and Columbus Delano used him to appropriate railroads under his sanction. He was building hotels, and selling them to the State of Georgia; and now, escaped from the country, a fugitive and a vagabond upon the face of the earth, this Administration supposes that our memory does not hold good concerning him.

BROTHER'S KEEPER.

Where is Littlefield? The bonds of the State of South Carolina are selling for 7 cents on the dollar in the markets of New York. The State debt is $32,000,000. The Governors of both North Carolina and New York have made requisitions upon the Governor of Florida for Littlefield's body. He has put about $7,000,000 debt upon the State he has found refuge in, and still he is not forthcoming. All honor to the Southern men who, though for four years they stood in battle against us, have kept the peace and stood by their parole! Littlefield was Colonel of a North Carolina regiment, and was put on General Gilmore's staff in front of Charleston. He failed as a merchant in South Carolina, and united with Swepson in 1860 in the North State. He bought the *North Carolina Standard* from Holden, and for some time ran the State. As the result, he has put to $22,000,000 of utterly fraudulent indebtedness to the account of North Carolina, and now goes about and says that, in the history of man, there never was a Legislature that sold out so cheaply. How superbly have the Southern men behaved in the light of such transactions: and now, almost to a man, they support Horace Greeley, because they believe in his purity and honesty of purpose. The war is played out! If it was an episode of splendor, it was also an episode of debauchery. Look around you and see the princely fortunes made upon the drops of blood which were shed so freely for the flag of the country. See the widows, the orphans, and castaways made by that four years' dance of death, while merchandise and commerce kept their way; examine, if you will, the record of heroes in that struggle, on both sides, and see what impudence, pretension, and foolishness accomplished, when to kill was made the test of the highest in human nature. The flag is again unfurled over the length and breadth of this land, but not the brightest stars which shine in it are those of civil war. God forbid that we shall ever draw the sword again, and commit this sort of hari-kari! We do believe there are plenty of men who marched under the Rebel banner, who are less harmful to the country in its service, than standing apart and aloof, dark and sulky, and wishing us only evil. Reading history through and through, where do we see, upon the whole, a more magnanimous submission than the South? Your State of Illinois touches upon the borders of two old slave empires. Since the last gun was fired, in what have they harmed you? Meantime, our party of civilization has afflicted them with parasites, and added to their debts two hundred millions of dollars. To re-elect General Grant is to excuse this villany. To elect Horace Greeley is to reform it altogether.

NEW STATUARY.

The equestrian statue of Winfield Scott, for Washington City, has been cast by Robert Wood from the plaster of Henry Kirke Brown. It is still in possession of the founder, in Philadelphia, where I saw it three weeks ago. Criticism agrees that Brown has given us the most perfect horse yet achieved by American art. The animal is walking, as if waiting the signal to bound forward; and, although it was remarked that General Scott's portrait was that of one not as we knew him late in years, still this piece may be fairly regarded as the best we have done of an equestrian character,—a decided advance upon the artist's equestrian Washington in Union square, and probably to remain for many years the American *chef d'oeuvre* of its class. Brown is now nearly 60 years of age; he was a railroad engineer in Illinois more than thirty years ago, and he studied in Italy, sent there by sensible patrons. For a good while his work was crude, but he is a fine mechanic,—not so conventional or so free in style as Crawford, nor so millinerlike as Powers. It is fifteen years since his Washington was set up, and his Greene, recently placed in the Federal Capitol, is considered the best statue there. A second statue of Scott is nearly ready for the Soldiers' Home in this city, from the hand of Launt Thompson. Thompson is a pupil of Palmer, the seraph-cutter, and he is a native of Ireland, as Brown is of Leyden, Mass. Thompson is not yet 50 years old. Brown's pupil, J. Q. A. Ward, is an Ohio man, who has reached, perhaps, the very highest position in plastic art. I visited his studio a fortnight ago, and saw there the partially-completed model of a colossal statue of Israel Putnam, for Hartford green, and also the bronze casting of the Seventh Regiment soldier for the Central Park. Ward's Shakspeare is the noblest monument Art has yet given to that greatest poet: a thing of beauty, as well as the study of a great face and manhood. Mr. Story has drawn high compliments in Europe for his metaphysical and typical studies of the "Sibyl," etc.; but Ward's faces appear to me to think more truly, and not to be such riddles. It is harder to put a puzzle in stone than a character there, just as it must be easier to create in composition a "Quilp" or an Edwin "Drood" than to make "Romola" or "Beatrix Esmond."

Statuary and lanscape painting have advanced to a high standard in this country, and Moran's great painting of the Yellowstone, just purchased by Congress, is a long step ahead of dramatic sceneries like Bierstadt's violent contrasts.

GATH.

"Police Sinecures."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Under the above heading, in your issue of the 30th of June, a correspondent invites some one to "rise to explain" for what purpose two so-called Station-keepers are kept at the Harrison Street Station, in addition to two lockup keepers, and charging them with doing nothing but sleeping in the Station; and further, that their services are not required there, he claiming that there is more work performed in the Union Street Police Station, and there are but two lockup-keepers there.

Now, sir, believing that, where abuses exist in any of the departments of Municipal Government it becomes the duty of the citizens to inquire into the same and report accordingly, therefore, after perusing the above note, I wended my steps to the Harrison Street Station, and encountered a gentleman who had on one of the Horace Greeley new hats, whom, on inquiry, I was informed, was Sergeant Buckley, who very kindly furnished me the following information regarding the duties performed by these "sinecure" officers,—one being on duty through the day, the other officer through the night. They are required to perform the following duties:

1. The Harrison Street Station is under their entire charge.
2. They have to keep the station in clean condition.
3. They have to make up and keep in order 40 beds.
4. They have to go after a doctor when necessary.
5. They have to take charge of all lost children.
6. They have to take charge of witnesses, and also to hold stolen property in transit, before being taken in charge by the custodian.
7. They have to take charge and look after all horses taken up by the entire force, as no provisions are made at the other stations for the same.
8. They take charge of all sheets, towels, &c., coming from all the other precincts of this station, preparatory to sending them out to the Bridewell, where they are washed and ironed, and then returned to their charge for distribution.

The writer could enumerate many other duties which devolve upon those officers who have been charged with having no services to perform; but enough has been presented to show that some ill-feeling exists on the part of some one who has been disappointed in not securing this "sleepy" position, and who wishes that the office should be abolished.

Inquiries will convince any citizen that these "sinecure" offices could not be dispensed with, except to the detriment of the business of the Police Station.

In conclusion, I would say that the Harrison Street Station has been for many years under the control of Captain M. C. Hickey, ably assisted by his sergeants, Buckley and Lull, who have patrolmen under them who perform their duties bravely and fearlessly, to the entire satisfaction of the citizens and property-holders of the South Division. Captain Hickey has made many enemies by his determination to rid his precinct of gamblers, thieves, and loafers, who formerly infested that locality; and your readers need not be surprised to hear charges against him by those who have been disappointed in getting his ear.

Hoping that the above will satisfy [illegible], I remain, truly yours, [illegible]

CHICAGO, July 1.

ELOPEMENT AND DEFALCATION.

The Treasurer of Yates County Absconds with $40,000 and a Woman—He Leaves a State of Affairs.

From the Rochester, (N. Y.) Democrat.

Six weeks ago James Burns, [illegible] Yates County, left his home [illegible] a brief vacation, as it was s[illegible] cording to his annual custom [illegible] of anything wrong in the [illegible] cited for some time. He was [illegible] respected, popular and able [illegible] his important office for [illegible] terms. At this point a number [illegible] occurred in the village, among [illegible] Stark's banking house and [illegible] business carried on by J. S. [illegible] suspensions created a [illegible] among the business men [illegible] lage, and their eyes were [illegible] the affairs of men whom [illegible] time they would not have [illegible] suspecting. Some two [illegible] ago inquiries were set on [illegible] the County Treasurer's [illegible] friends of the officer gave [illegible] estly enough, that not [illegible] However, on Wednesday, [illegible] definitely known. It was [illegible] tion that he had absconded [illegible] faulter, beyond a doubt. A letter [illegible] in his safe addressed to ex-County [illegible] Briggs. This letter his son had been instructed to deliver to the Judge on the [illegible] of June, but, to satisfy the anxiety of [illegible] Treasurer's bondsmen, it was put into the hands of Judge Briggs at once. The letter is, in effect, a confession on the part of the official that he is a defaulter. He states that the people of Penn Yan will, in all likelihood, never see him again, and that family troubles caused his disappearance. He adds a statement of his indebtedness as Treasurer, showing that he owes the State and county $38,000. Of this there is due the State $18,000. He claims to leave notes and securities to the value of $18,000. He takes all the blame of his course upon himself, and indulges in regrets over his sorry treatment of his friends by his criminal running away. While referring to the financial aspects of the case, we may state that the absconding officer leaves an estate valued at $10,000 or thereabouts. His wife owns property in her own right worth a trifle over that amount. This, of course, cannot be touched. If the securities are found as described, which is not yet certain, these, with the real estate left by the default, will still leave a deficiency of about $12,000. The gentlemen who signed the bond given to secure the State are: Oliver Stark, George R. Cornwell, Levi O. Dunning, S. C. Cleveland. The names on the county bond are: James A. Ogden, Guy Shaw, Harvey N. Norman, William T. Reamer, Andrew Oliver, Asa P. Fish.

But the dishonor which the Treasurer has brought upon himself is not alone by malfeasance in office. That was simply the result of private culpability infinitely worse in a moral point of view. It is believed, on good and sufficient grounds, that he was joined in his flight by a young woman named Cynthia Cooley. She lived on the same street and boarded with a family who rented of her the residence her parents had left her. Her uncle had also devised her some property. She is about thirty years of age, with a fair education, and having considerable personal attractions. Of late, she had lost caste in the village from her intimacy with the Treasurer. She disappeared about the time the official started on his excursion, and neither have been heard of since. Mr. Burns is some 50 years of age, has a wife and grown-up children, and was surrounded by all the comforts and even elegancies of life. Personally, he was liked by everybody, and no public man in the county had more friends. His honesty had never been questioned, and his ability was equally patent. That such a man should fall, throw away honor, friends, position, and associations, nearly all that makes life worth living for, is one of the strangest things which can be conceived of. The family troubles which the fugitive mentioned in his letter, were nothing more or less than his relations with this Miss Cooley. Where the guilty couple have gone is a matter about which his former friends are completely out in the dark. The flight was evidently planned and so well that no one suspected it for weeks afterwards as we have before stated. Business at the County Treasurer's office went on as usual, money being paid out for county expenses, and not a whisper as to the real state of matters got abroad. Bad as the business is in other respects, the sins of the official appear in their blackest colors when considered with reference to the misery they will bring on his family. The father and husband's guilt carry their keenest anguish to the children he has deserted and the wife he has dishonored.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The city of Springfield has gained a suit of $29,000 against Sangamon County, and will now help pay it.

—County nominations:

CLINTON (Democratic)—For Attorney, Darius Kingsbury; Circuit Clerk, H. A. Nicholl; Sheriff, Charles Boeger; Coroner, D. C. Heeley.

PIKE (Democratic)—Attorney, J. Sefson Orr; Circuit Clerk, George W. Jones; Sheriff, Joseph McFarland; Coroner, Martin Camp.

—The Cairo *Bulletin*, announcing the candidature of Colonel R. T. Towner, for the Senate, says his nomination and election are a foregone conclusion, and that he will be a Senator of influence.

—Captain Henry D. Dement, of Dixon, is urged to be a candidate (Republican) for the Legislature, in the Twelfth District.

—The injuries to Mlle. Celestine, at Shawneetown, were not as serious as first supposed. Her leg was very badly broken, but otherwise she was not severely hurt.

—Oliver W. Olney, of Rochelle, was kicked by a mule, last week, and had three ribs broken. He was dangerously wounded.

—Professor G. W. Quereau, of Aurora, has been telegraphed to to take charge of the Wyoming Seminary, in Pennsylvania, an old and well established institution, to fill the vacancy made by the recent election of R. Nelson, D. D., to the Superintendency of the Methodist Book Concern, of New York.

—The Governor has appointed James Foreman to be a member of the State Board of Equalization for the Nineteenth District, in place of William L. Summers, resigned.

—A St. Louis commercial traveller, who is believed to have a wife and two children, eloped from Jacksonville, last Saturday, with a pretty waiter girl.

WISCONSIN.

By the 1st of October, cars will be running on the Northern route from Milwaukee to Menasha.

—The Delevan *Republican* says the Cisco season is over, and, if there is one humbug greater than another, it is Cisco. Still, Lake Geneva is a pleasant place to go, and, if fun instead of fish is the object, all right.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Water Commissioners have appointed Henry Starkey, late City Clerk, to be their Assistant Secretary, *vice* Roberts.

—The Wyandotte *Enterprise* says that forty men have commenced work on the Detroit River Bridge from Grosse Isle to Stony Island, and the engineer in charge proposes to make things lively in that neighborhood for some time to come. The cutting and dock on the Canada side are completed.

MINNESOTA.

Carleton College, at Northfield, made the gratifying exhibit of $106,182 assets, of which $59,484 is permanent endowment, the interest of which is available. There was 96 students last year.

—Judge Wilkin, of St. Paul, has named Samuel Calhoun, William P. Murray, Joseph A. Wheelock, J. C. Burbank, and Henry H. Sibley, Commissioners under an act of the Legislature, to purchase ground for a 600-acre park near St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

Forest Park, near St. Louis, already covers 780 acres, and was informally visited, last Saturday, by distinguished citizens, to see what the Commissioners were doing. There were speeches by Carl Schurz, Henry T. Blow, Charles D. Drake, and others.

—Not a large number of counties of the State have yet voted upon the question of township organization. It has been adopted in Carroll, Caldwell, Livingston, and Nodaway.

—The first through passenger train from Jefferson City to Chicago left last Thursday evening, taking as passengers a number of members of the Legislature.

—David Buckley stabbed and killed his step-father, Daniel Buckley, at St. [illegible], last Sunday night, and escaped.

KENTUCKY.

Millersburg offers $300,000 for the honor of being the county-seat of Bourbon.

—A Maysville lady has an orange tree that has borne twelve crops this season.

—Jefferson County, including Louisville, will vote, July 17, on a proposition to subscribe $1,500,000 to the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad Company for the construction of a road from Louisville *via* Taylorsville, Lebanon, and Campbellsville on the Burkesville and Sparta line to Chattanooga.

—The bristles of hogs slaughtered in Louisville, last season, were sold for $43,750.

—A colored woman, of Harrodsburg, some time ago felt an itching sensation in her cheek, and would occasionally strike it, asking those present if they did not see something in her face. A physician being consulted, a course of treatment resulted in expelling a number of woolly-looking worms from the woman's cheek. She died a few days ago.

OHIO.

Charles Myers, another of the convicts injured by the Penitentiary boiler explosion, has died in the prison hospital.

KANSAS.

The Planters' House, at New Chicago, was burned last week. Loss, $6,000.

—We frequently hear of showers of worms, fish, frogs, &c., but the latest and most remarkable developments in this line is reported from Sandburgh, in this State, where, after a brief but heavy shower, a live [illegible] was found in the woods.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Still Another Attempt for the Five Dollar per Day Boarding Jail Prisoners at Bridewell—The Jail Plans Rescinded.

A meeting of the County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair. Present, Commissioners Stearns, Harris, Clough, Ashton, Wahl, Pahlman, Hitchcock, Crawford, Shelly, Herting, Lonergan, Reelle, Harrison.

THE TOWN COLLECTORS.

A communication from the three Town Collectors, to the effect that it would be difficult for them to pay over the taxes weekly, since they had four sets of taxes, and too much of their time would be consumed in making weekly statements. Once in thirty days was as often as they could pay over, unless business was greatly delayed.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the former action of the Board was rescinded, and they were allowed to return once a week.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The County Attorney called attention to a provision of the new Revenue law, requiring the Board to meet on the second Monday of July, to equalize the assessment. The books were not ready, but he advised them to meet and continue the session.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The Superintendent of Public Charities reported at length on various bills for out-door relief referred to him. The matter was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

A BILL ORDERED PAID.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the County Clerk's bill of $4,563, for copying assessment rolls, and it was ordered paid.

PER DIEM.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported on various bills for per diem, committee fees, etc., that they did not feel inclined to take the responsibility of recommending their payment.

Mr. Ashton moved that the bills be ordered paid.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to recommit, with instructions to amend the bills so that they be at the rate of $2 a day up to July.

Mr. Ashton moved to table it.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Clough, Lonergan, Reelle, and Shelly.

Nays—Harrison, Hitchcock, Pahlman, Stearns, and White.

Mr. Ashton's motion to order the bills paid was then agreed to.

Messrs. Shelly and Jones stated that after July they thought their compensation would be only $2.

BOARDING THE JAIL PRISONERS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported that prisoners could be boarded at the Bridewell for 40 cents a day, and that the city would pay nothing for the labor. The acceptance of the offer was recommended.

Mr. Ashton thought the price exorbitant, especially when the city got 60 cents a day for the labor. He moved to recommit the matter for further examination. It was likely that, in the way that they fixed the amount paid the Sheriff for feeding, they could feed them for less than 40 cents.

Finally the Committee was discharged.

Mr. Wahl said it was not a mere question of economy. He understood the heat in the jail was horrible, and the prisoners dying.

Mr. Shelly said it was terribly overcrowded. Four or five were in a cell, and there were fears of a pestilence breaking out.

Mr. Wahl said at the Bridewell they put at least but two in a cell. Something should be done at once. He moved the Committee have power to make the best bargain they could with the city for as many prisoners as they could, the proceeds of labor, if any, to be credited to the county.

Mr. Shelly supported it, for the condition of things in the jail was intolerable.

Mr. Ashton still thought 40 cents too much.

Mr. Jones said the authorities of the Bridewell would take them only upon humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Wahl's motion was agreed to.

THOSE SWAMP LANDS.

A resolution accepting J. R. Hitt's proposition in reference to swamp lands, with a proviso that the cost of collection should not exceed 20 per cent of the sum collected, including Mr. Hitt's commission.

THE NEW JAIL.

Mr. Ashton offered the following:

Resolved, That so much of the action of this Board of June 24, 1872, as designated any particular plan for a jail and criminal court room, and the adoption of any particular plan of any particular architect, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and that the further consideration of the adoption of plans for such building be postponed for the time being.

Mr. Ashton supported this resolution, since the plan adopted were by a third of the Board, and public sentiment, and wisdom, were in favor of nothing taken on the matter by the full Board.

Mr. Hitchcock was rather opposed to opening the question so far as beginning to ballot over again was concerned. He thought that Matz's plan was as good as they could get.

After a long discussion, Mr. Harrison suggested that the Building Committee negotiate with the architects for their plans, and then cut them all make up one good one.

The motion to rescind was carried—yeas, 10; nays, 4.

The thanks of the Board were tendered to the press and Bussmaster for his readiness in giving suggestions concerning jail plans.

INSANE ASYLUM SEWERS.

Mr. Crawford offered a resolution directing the County Clerk to draw an order for $1,000 on account of constructing sewers at the Insane Asylum.

It was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Finance made a report on the partly destroyed Cook County bonds, recommending that certificates of indebtedness be issued in lieu thereof.

It was so ordered.

The Finance Committee offered a resolution, requesting the Common Council to empower some officer to execute to the county an instrument in writing relative to the North Market Hall.

It was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted restricting the Committee on Poor House and Paupers to advertise for proposals for running the heating apparatus, etc., at the Insane Asylum for a year.

Several bills were presented and appropriately referred.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers recommended the purchase of a horse and wagon for the Warden of the Poor House, and it was ordered.

The Board then adjourned till Monday.

GAMBLING AND WHISKEY-SELLING.

The "Knights of the Chip" Expect to Evade the Gambling Law—The State's Attorney Confident that He can Prosecute Successfully Under the Law—The Saloon-Keepers all Serene.

Yesterday two important laws, the one relating to liquor dealers, and the other to gambling houses, went into force. With a view of ascertaining how the persons directly interested felt, and what they intend doing, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at several gambling houses and saloons. Every gambling house visited was open, and the game of faro was in progress. In fact, as one of the profession observed, "business was never better." In reply to the interrogatory, "What do you propose to do about it?" the invariable answer was "keep on as we have them"—the authorities. When asked to state how they proposed to evade the law, they said "Make a bill of sale of the furniture and implements to a non-resident, and let the authorities prove who keeps the bank if they can." The majority of the keepers have already done this, and the others contemplate it as soon as they can find suitable persons to act as "proprietors." But States Attorney Reed says this won't "pan out." He has examined the law very carefully, and, while admitting that the phraseology is not as complete or as strong as it might have been, he has concluded that he can convict under the law the persons keeping banks. The offence is a misdemeanor, and the agent, he says, is as much a principal as the owner. If the police furnish him evidence that a particular person has charge of a faro-bank—that is, handles the "checks," pays out and receives money lost or won, and gives orders to the attendants, he will prosecute the man, because he can prove him to be the "keeper," in the language of the law. All he requires is an opportunity, and if one is afforded him, it will not be much time to test the validity of the law. There are grave doubts in the minds of many informed men, lawyers included, that it will be possible to convict any gambler under the law and subject him to the penalties imposed by its provisions. The "Knights of the Chips" believe that they are much safer now than ever before, believing that they cannot be raided and taken to the station whenever the police want them. They are mistaken, however, as the new law does not repeal the section of the old law warranting raids and the seizure of implements and the arrest of inmates. The police authorities have taken the first move towards abating the gambling business, and the new Superintendent of Police will undoubtedly give Mr. Reed a chance.

There was no excitement among liquor dealers yesterday. All who applied for a license at the City Clerk's office furnished the bond required by the temperance law without a question. The jobbers, the men who sell a gallon or a jug of whiskey at a time, are about the only persons who fear the law, or, rather, who propose to test its constitutionality. It will injure their business materially, and, as they will be obliged to become security for nearly all of their customers, the responsibility is considered too onerous to be assumed. Any person authorized to administer an oath can issue the $3,000 bond, and, as the law does not require the sureties to produce evidence of the property they affirm to possess, it is apprehended that many disreputable men will, upon examination, prove to be what is significantly known as "straw bail." The "respectable" liquor dealers, at least many of them, desire to see the law enforced, while excepting to some of its provisions, because of their affording an opportunity for unscrupulous persons to black-mail. They would be glad to see the low dives, where inducements are offered to men to spend money and become intoxicated, closed up. Although the law requires every dealer to take out a license on the 1st of July, there are so many saloons—over 3,000—that the clerical force in the City Clerk's office is not large enough to attend to all should they all at once apply at one time. No action will probably be taken by the authorities against those who have not procured a license until next week. Then all who have not obtained licenses will be prosecuted. As no license is required to abandon the legal bond, there is some hope that the proprietors of low saloons will be compelled to suspend business. As soon as some wife or husband tries the strength of a chair on the head of the man who sold him the drinks which "inflamed his mind," will be sought ... for the physician's bill and the de... The liquor jobbers will then ... the "Personal Liberty League ... if judgment is obtained against the dealer, the case will be carried to the ... Court, and the constitutionality of the ... The temperance men are determined ... the law, and the Personal Liberty ... are equally determined to defeat it. ... is likely to ensue, but no attendant disturbances are anticipated.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Judd Still in Possession of the Custom House—Mysterious Movements of Mr. Judd—Indications that there Will Be No Change.

It will be remembered having read Collector Judd's letter of resignation, and the President's acceptance thereof, expected that the new moon would shine upon a new appointee, and perhaps add to any other little disabilities that might afflict him. Collector McLean himself expected to greet his successor, and the other Federal office-holders who throng the Government building were in that state of expectancy which soon becomes second nature in a Government servant. All those people were doomed to disappointment, for the first business hour rolled by without any Presidential grateful arm-ed with his appointment as Collector of Customs putting in an appearance. At about 10 o'clock the portly form of the Hon. N. B. Judd entered the Custom House and passed directly to the Collector's office. This suspicious fact was sent from office holder to office holder, until the principal occupants of the building were in possession of it. It was discussed in all its bearings by groups of two and threes, and a dozen pairs of anxious eyes kept sharp look out for the exit of McLean. Those people were also doomed to disappointment. The old Collector did not appear with hat, coat, and carpet sack, and a solemn look on his face. On the contrary, Mr. Judd emerged from the office after a few minutes' stay, and proceeded to the apartments of United States District Attorney Glover, with whom he held a long conversation. Commissioner Hoyne was present at the interview, but, nevertheless, he seemed to be entirely ignorant of everything that passed between them. Mr. Judd left the Custom House about 11 o'clock, leaving everybody as much in the dark as they were before he came in. It is now thought that he will not be the successor of Mr. McLean, and it is believed by many that the latter gentleman will not be removed at all, the President having become convinced that his interests would not be subserved by a change just at this critical moment. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that Mr. McLean is still at the head of the Customs department, and performing the duties of his office as conscientiously as if his removal had never been thought of.

A CHANGED MAN.

Mr. Talcott's Last Acts as a Police Commissioner—He Came In Like a Lion, and Goes Out Like a Lamb—A Few Policemen Arraigned, but No Heads Cut Off.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday. It was different in many respects from the gatherings that have been held since Mr. Talcott took his position on the Board. His wit, his usual story, his profanity, his denunciations of the press, his egotistical blowing about Oldtalcott, and what a great man he was, his overbearing manner to all subordinates, and his threats to cut off men's heads, were notably absent. He was down in the mouth; there was a strange feeling around his neck; he was sad; his Roman nose twitched; his hands nervously broke bits of lumber; the influence of the angel Azrael was upon him; he heard the wings flap, and already felt the sword severing his official soul from his official body. The meeting was called to order as follows:

Talcott. "Is Kennedy ready?"

Kennedy was called, and came officially in his shirt sleeves.

Talcott. "Is the doctor ready?"

The doctor read the minutes of the last meetings for the past month.

Mr. Talcott said the minutes would stand approved unless objected to, and there being no objection on the part of the other half of the Board, they stood approved for half a minute, when the honorable President bethought him that the Board of Health officers should have five-pointed instead of four-pointed stars, and ordered that the minutes be changed so as to comport with his astronomical notions.

Mr. Talcott read a communication from the City Clerk, telling them of the resolution of the Council prohibiting the use of fire-works on the day observed in honor of American Independence.

The Superintendent was put in charge of the ... W. Calkins, a new sidewalk inspector, be made a Special Policeman, and he was accordingly made.

The Board of Public Works asked the police to prevent, as far as possible, the waste of water all over the city, and the Board concluded to let the Superintendent look after it.

Mr. Talcott told Mr. Prince to send a man named Wells before the Board, as he wanted to propound him certain conundrums.

Mr. Prince expressed his intention of obeying orders.

August C. Keller, James Cook, Magnus K. Olson, John Mitrao, and Orville S. Barber were placed on the regular list. Cyrus Anderson was made a policeman at Evanston.

Mr. Talcott swore a lot of witnesses with the dignity so becoming to a dying man.

Mr. John J. Lavin, of the First Precinct, was charged with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer. Several witnesses were examined by the venerable President, who invariably inquired what they knew about the accused being tight. The evidence was cumulative, showing that he had swallowed two glasses of beer. Mr. Talcott gave him a temperance lecture, advising him to shun beer as he would the evil one; to walk in the paths of rectitude, so that he should not be brought before the Board again, for in that case his "sponge would be thrown up," but for the present outraged discipline would be assuaged by five days' pay.

Christian Peterson, of the Second Precinct, was charged with taking French leave for a couple of hours. He owned up. He confessed to having been told by a tailor, that the tailor could make it all right with the Superintendent.

Mr. Talcott fined him ten days' pay, not, he said, for a dereliction of duty, but for taking his orders from a tailor.

John Catey, of the Second Precinct, was charged with not paying a man named Rosenthal $22, a debt contracted while a member of the force. The Shylock in the drama said the money was due since January, and he should have his pound of flesh, while the officer related how he was the proprietor of seven children with good appetites, whom he had been trying to educate, and a doctor certified that there had been sickness in the family. The charge was withdrawn, the father of the seven children promising to pay $5 a month if he could.

Officer Hinckley, of the Lake street squad, was charged with maltreating a prisoner, the Honorable Alexander Lorenzo Morrison appearing for the defence. The charges did not amount to "shucks," but there was fun in the case. Mr. Depuy, the prosecuting witness, grew excited, and passages-at-arms ensued between him and the honorable member from the West Side, who asked him if he had a bottle of whiskey in his pocket, when he retorted by calling him "smartie." So it went on for nigh two mortal hours, when the charges were dismissed.

John Benttler's case, maltreatment of a prisoner, was concluded by his losing ten days' pay.

Mr. Talcott. "We'll stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to meet the new Commissioners."

One of the Great Events of the Season—Grand Opening of B. F. Norris & Co's New Jewelry Store, Nos. 187 and 189 State Street, Corner of Madison.

We are always glad to chronicle the success of business firms; more especially since the fiery revolution through which we have passed, and which it might be presumed would paralyze any attempt to reinstate the beautiful and ornamental in our midst. We are pleased to announce that a well-known jewelry manufacturing and importing house threw open their doors last evening, with one of the finest displays of goods ever exhibited in Chicago. These gentlemen, with their usual good judgment and business tact, have selected the most eligible site in the great commercial centre of New Chicago, for their business, being one door south of Madison street on State, and accessible to all omnibus and street car lines. The large and fashionable crowd of ladies and gentlemen who thronged this immense store last evening, testifies to the fact that Chicago is ever ready to appreciate and support whatever is intrinsically elegant and *recherche*. Some idea of the extent and elegance of this jewelry establishment may be conveyed, when we state that their building is 40 feet front by 140 long, walls 18 feet high, and magnificently frescoed, with panel mirrors hung between the upright show cases alternating with rich oil paintings and exquisite statuary. Everything that can charm the eye and appeal to the finest æsthetic sense has been brought into requisition, to make it one of the finest emporiums in America. Not only are the goods superb, comprising everything to be found in jewelry, precious stones, bronzes, and *bijouterie*, but their show rooms are a sort of Palace of Art for the reception of all these elegant things. The goods are imported direct from Europe, and show all the leading styles there, among which are many novelties of charming and unique character. Their stock of watches is simply immense. The tri-colored gold worked into exquisite lockets neck-chains, sets of jewelry, and bracelets attracted particular admiration, as well as the more elegant and expensive diamond and pearl bijoux, while their display of sterling silver and silver ornaments we have never seen equaled. Their new style of bronzes, which are called "green and gold," are exquisitely beautiful. The lights on these figures are very highly polished, and are of a bright gold color. Good and handsome jewelry is always a safe investment, and ladies who are in the habit of frittering money away on cheap goods, that tarnish in a few days, should remember that one single article of genuine value is worth a peck of rubbish. American ladies are on the promenade so much that they are not unfrequently judged by their dress, which, in such a case, is almost analogous to social position. Pure gold jewelry and real gems are never showy or vulgar, and they never fail to represent a certain amount of culture, refinement, and solid wealth. We know the firm to be able to do all they promise, and feel proud of their great success hitherto as wholesale dealers, and feel confident that this, their new retail enterprise, will be extensively patronized, and richly reward them for the energy and liberality they have exhibited, and that henceforth it will be recognized as one of the leading jewelry houses of the West. That everybody may have a chance to see the unbroken stock, the opening will be continued until 10 o'clock this evening. Another reason why all should patronize this house, is the fact that they are the first of the burnt-out jewellers who take their permanent stand on the site of old Chicago, the spot so lately smouldering in the ashes of desolation,—now grander and stronger than before. Certainly our citizens owe B. F. Norris & Co. a vote of thanks for making so attractive a stopping-place for them.

Stave Manufacturers' Association.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 28, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Northwestern Stave Manufacturers' Association, which convened at the Aveline House yesterday morning, represented a capacity for manufacturing nearly 250,000,000 of flour-barrel staves and heading. Nearly the entire stave interests of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin were represented by delegates or letter. It was decided, in view of the ruinously low prices which have prevailed the past year, compelling many factories to shut down entirely, and others to carry light stocks, to advance the price all around about 2 cents per set, which it was thought would afford only a living profit to manufacturers. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fine Residence Property at Auction.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the offices No. 336 Wabash avenue, Messrs. C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, will sell 140x150 feet northeast corner of Madison and Fifty-first streets (Hyde Park), a fine piece of *residence property*. They will also sell 24 lots south of and near Central Park.

A Business Chance.

Attention is called to an advertisement on the first page of to-day's issue, headed "Rare chance for business." The advertiser offers a man with a cash capital of twenty or thirty thousand dollars an interest in a large wholesale house that will net 50 per cent on the capital invested.

THE LAW COURTS.

Masters in Chancery Appointed—Decree in Admiralty—$20,000 Damages Demanded for the Loss of an Arm—A Violation of the Fire Ordinance Complained of—New Suits, Etc.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

Yesterday an order was entered by the concert of the Judges of the several Courts completing the appointment of Masters of Chancery provided for by the Burnt Records bill which took effect July 1. The new officers are: Grant Goodrich, Hiram M. Chase, Charles F. Adams, Charles H. Lawrence. These with the present Masters, John Woodbridge, Ira Scott, and Benj. M. Magruder the old appointees, constitute the complement so far as appointed.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Blodgett yesterday rendered a decree in Admiralty in favor of Edgar M. Doolittle, against Andrew L. McGrath, for $11,038.94. This was a libel in *personam*, against defendant, as the owner of the schooner Hubbard, of this city. On the 24th of April, 1871, the schooner being in a disabled and shipwrecked condition from sea damage, was taken to libellant's dry dock for repairs. She was repaired under the superintendence of McGrath, to the amount charged, as stated in the account rendered the account including what are termed "lay days," an allowance of twenty dollars per day for each day the vessel occupied the dock. The dismantled condition of the vessel, and the repairing of her were admitted, the answer mainly setting up overcharges. When the vessel went into dock, McGrath had insurance against sea perils to nearly her value, and by an arrangement between McGrath and the agents of the underwriters, the schooner was laid up for the repairs, it being understood when they were completed, McGrath would either abandon the vessel to the underwriters, who would accept such portion of the insurance money as might be due him, and retain the vessel. The vessel was ready for sea in June, and because of the extensive repairs made upon her, she was placed on the underwriters books as of a higher grade than she held before she was wrecked. The case turned mainly upon matters of fact: As to the bill for materials and labor, if their price should be deducted from, then the respondent had furnished no basis upon which the deduction could be made, and as to the "lay day" charge, while the libellant failed to establish a universal custom to make the charge, he showed a usage to charge the price by agreement or contract, and in this case, notice of the charge, by silence and acquiescence in the charge and settlement with the insurance company upon the basis of the charge. A proceeding in rem was, for the present, held under advisement, the question being whether the proceeding can be maintained in this jurisdiction to enforce a common law of State lien, the opinion of the Court being, perhaps, that it might, since the repeal of the Twelfth Rule in Admiralty, which, before May, prohibited it.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tree is engaged in the trial of an action on the case brought by David H. Barnett against Edward H. Turner and co-partners, saw-mill owners on Maxwell street. The plaintiff claims to recover for a personal injury, the sawing off of his hand, rendering necessary the amputation of the left forearm. He states that, upon the 18th day of May, 1870, he was engaged to attach two patent dusters to their siding saw and jointer. As he was engaged about this work, he alleges, the saw was made to run so as to catch his hand. The damages are laid at $20,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Ferdinand S. Winslow against Luther L. Greenleaf, the demand being for $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

George Tapper came into Court to complain of Theodore F. Conkey that he is erecting a two-story house, No. 12 Bryan place, of brick, resting on wooden sills, of the intended height of about twenty two feet, mainly of brick bats, and probably within the fire limits, bonding in the walls, ordinances of the city. The continuation of the erection of this building abuts on plaintiff's complaint to the great danger of his Gothic cottage. The prayer of the bill is for a perpetual injunction.

An action of covenant broken was commenced by Wolf B. Stein, against the Garden City Insurance Company, the damages being stated at $1,650. The suit is brought upon a policy of insurance, covering stock, fixtures, etc., in the two-story frame building, No. 173½ North Clark street, destroyed by fire Oct. 9 last.

In the name of *ex officio* Sheriff Cleaves (Coroner), suit was commenced upon a bond for the use of Gustavus A. Willis, against Julius Steinbock and Marx Wiserman. The debt is stated at $18,000 and the damages at $6,000.

Upon allegations of breach of covenant, Angeline Rose brought suit against George M. Beach, laying his damages at $15,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Claims were allowed against the estate of the late County Clerk, John G. Gindele, to the sum of $21,491.97.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

A Grand Jury was empanelled for this term, Mr. L. B. Cobb as foreman.

FREE TEA AND COFFEE.

A Grand Rush by Wholesale Dealers Upon the Bonded Warehouses—Thousands of Bags of Coffee and Boxes of Tea Carried Away and Shipped to Other Points.

Yesterday was a day of great importance throughout the United States and other portions of the world, though Chicago people generally were not aware of the fact. The tea and coffee drinking portion of the community (which means nearly the whole of it) had a vital interest in yesterday's proceedings, inasmuch as the act of Congress repealing the duty on tea and coffee went into effect as yesterday began to be. For the past few weeks the stocks of tea and coffee in the wholesale houses in this city have been diminishing, sinking down to a minimum, until, on Saturday night, there were but a few pounds of either in the stores. There was plenty of both in the city, stored away in the bonded warehouses, representing a tax of nearly a million of dollars, refunded to the consumers yesterday morning.

The tax upon tea hitherto, since last year, was 15 cents a pound, and upon coffee 3 cents a pound. Yesterday the tax was removed, and tea and coffee guaranteed to consumers. What immediate difference in retail cost this will make to consumers, remains to be seen. Thrifty housewives should not speculate too sanguinely upon the reduction, or picture to themselves a decided economy in that domestic particular.

The occasion was one of great excitement round the warehouses. As early as 8 o'clock on Sunday evening drays and other available vehicles were standing in position around the Burlington and Gray's warehouses, anxious for the "free" tea and coffee, and from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 6 o'clock last evening, those two principal warehouses were crowded, and their employes worked into a state of perspiration quite shocking to see.

From Gray's warehouse yesterday morning, on the corner of Harrison and Griswold streets, there was a string of teams to Taylor street, waiting to carry off goods which had for two months been in store awaiting yesterday's deliverance. Between the hours above mentioned, there were delivered from this warehouse 4,600 bags of coffee from which nearly $30,000 of duty had been removed, and 7,000 chests of tea, relieved of a tax of $56,200, making a total reduction from the warehouse, in eleven hours, of $86,250, or thereabouts. One firm shipped 900 bags of coffee direct from the warehouse to Peoria, being one of the largest shipments ever made in the city.

The Burlington warehouse delivered about 5,000 chests of tea and 1,000 bags of coffee, being a reduction of nearly $30,000. There were in store about 15,005 chests of tea and 30,000 bags of coffee, which will be delivered as soon as possible.

Only about 380 bags of coffee were stored at the warehouse at the foot of Jackson street, and no demand was made for delivery.

Messrs. Lester & Opdyke have gone out of the bonded warehouse business, giving it up as now non-paying.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway—Special Notice.

On Monday, July 1, an accommodation train will be run on this line, between Chicago and South Chicago (daily, Sundays excepted), leaving Chicago at 12:20 p. m., arrive at South Chicago at 1:15 p. m. Returning, leave South Chicago at 1:30 p. m., arrive at Chicago at 2:25 p. m. This train will stop at Twenty-second and Forty-third streets, to take and leave passengers. F. E. MORSE, General Western Passenger Agent.

Real Estate at Auction.

We call attention to the sale by auction of the beautiful residence at the corner of Calumet avenue and Fifty-first street; also the splendid residence lots at the corner of Indiana avenue and Fiftieth street, to be sold by Elison & Foster, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on the premises. Englewood accommodation train leaves the corner of Harrison and Sherman streets at 4 p. m., stopping at Fifty first street. The Englewood omnibus leaves the Post Office at 3½ p. m.

Vacations—What to Do with the Boys.

Parents are casting about to see what shall be done with the boys during the summer. It will not do to let them run in the streets and form bad habits. Some will go to the country, but the majority will remain at home and must be provided with some suitable way of spending their time. Happily the Bryant & Stratton Business College has no vacation, and pupils can enter at any time. The day session is from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., giving ample time afternoons for recreation. The Institution is located at N. E. cor. Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue.

A Chance to Make a Good Investment.

W. A. Butters & Co. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 55 Canal street, at 2 o'clock, sharp, some 18 city lots, not suburban but out of fire limits, at auction. They are only two miles from the business centre, and will double in value within two years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately ...

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 40 ACRES, in good order; house, orchard, barn, etc., and 10 acres timber. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—315 ACRES ON LAKE MICHIGAN, Lake Wolf, and State Line, $100 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES HEAVY YELLOW pine timber land, on railroad in southeast Missouri for sale cheap. Address JAS. H. HAMILTON, No. 12 South Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—PARTIES HAVING lots for sale in the burned district, South Chicago, will please call at my office. E. H. CUMMINGS, Office parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph, near Dearborn.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT FOR A HOME in one of the many suburban towns of Chicago, distance not to exceed twenty miles; one that can be purchased on monthly payments. Address, with particulars, Q 13, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE LOTS 25x125 FEET on Taylor-st., just west of Leavitt, $1,000 each. Long time. B. G. COLE & CO., 163 West Washington-st., or WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS TIME, 8 PER CENT interest; several one and a half story COTTAGES, on monthly payments. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Near Thirty first and Wolcott-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON easy terms to suit, 63x125, on West Polk, east of Halsted-st.; 100x83 northeast corner of Jefferson and Liberty-sts. Inquire at No. 8 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VAN BUREN, JACKSON and Adams-sts., just west of railroad, $750 each. DAVID WILLIAMS, 113 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THREE SUBDIVISIONS, of ten acres each, that I will sell in lots and on very long time. Twenty acres of this property are near Dexter Park; ten acres south of the city; State-st., Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. running through. NELSON THOMASSON, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST. BUSINESS LOT, AND nice residence lots on North, West, and South Sides, very low, without any cash down. Inquire at 504 State-st., of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST., BEtween Harrison and Mather, 56x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. DORLLE, 351 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, 508 and 510 Michigan-av., now occupied as offices, but will be restored to good condition as dwellings; possession can be had at any time after 1st of July. Price, $16,000 each; one-half can remain at 8 per cent. Title perfect. Apply at Treasurer's Office Illinois Central R. R. Co. on the premises.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, west front 24 feet, near Pacific Hotel Government building; will be sold low if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, ... corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—7 LOTS NEAR HARRISON-ST. AND Western-av., at $550. A good two story house on Washington-st. 20x80 feet, 8 rooms, closets, &c. Lot 25x125 feet, $3,500. ROGERS & TOBIN, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON JACKSON, NEAR DEARborn-st. Small payment and 20 years' time. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE, LOT AND barn, one block from street cars; small payment down, balance monthly. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will give you bargains in lots at 2 o'clock, sharp.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON HOPE-st., for $1,500; cottage and lot on Barber-st. $1,400; cottage and lot on Seymour-st., $2,000. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., WEST FRONT, south of Twenty eighth, 83 feet front, at $300. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—67 VINCENNES-AV., NEAR WALnash-st., a new brick house and lot; 11 rooms, all modern improvements; possession given immediately. W. H. PHARE, 210 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts.; 41 or 63 feet by 83 to 10-foot alley; a bargain. W. H. PHARE, 210 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRtieth-st., east front, 48x131 feet, with improvements; a bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LINCOLN-STS.—100x125 feet, corner of Walnut and Lincoln-sts. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts.—55x125 feet, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTH HALsted-st.—75x200 feet, on North Halsted-st., 75 feet north of Cornelia-st. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS IN PHARE'S SUBDIvision, between Fifty third and Fifty-fourth sts., near Boulevard and Park. Will be sold at a bargain if taken this week. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 ...

FOR SALE—South-east corner WABASH-AV.—100x172 FEET, third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Wabash-av., and Thirty-... ing, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE, OR THIRTY-fifth-st.—100x123 feet, northwest corner of Douglas-place and Prairie-av.; price low; terms one-quarter cash; balance in one and three years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$550—$100 CASH WILL BUY A nice lot on Robey-st. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN GOODWIN'S SUBDIvision near Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 OR 6 ACRES FRONTING EAST on Douglas Park, 3 blocks from Station, one block from Riverside boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT, ON ... Madison-st., near Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.:
- 100 feet, corner Calumet-av. and Forty second-st.
- 200 feet, corner Indiana-av. and Fiftieth-st.
- 100 feet on Michigan-av. near Forty-eighth st.
- 100 feet in the grove between South Park-av. and Vincennes-av. near Forty second-st.
- 186 feet fronting South Park.
- 100 feet on Prairie-av., near Fiftieth st.
- 1 acre in Englewood.
- 1 acre on lake shore. The above is all choice property, at low prices.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY AN 11-ROOM BRICK house, with gas, water, sewerage, furnace, pipes, speaking tubes, etc., on a lot worth fully $2,500, for $6,000; $4,000 on $5,000 down. If secured at once. J. S. GOULD, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH lot 25x125, and barn, between Lincoln and Robey-sts., on West Adams-st. Cheap, and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SINGLE OR TOGETHER ON easy terms, 32 lots on Taylor-st., near South Western-av., 14 lots on Park-av., corner Fall-st. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NEAR Douglas Place, extending to lake shore, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 FT. STATE, AT PECK-COURT, at a bargain.
- 20 acres high ground, near South Park, cheap.
- 82 ft. Michigan-av., at Englewood.
B. L. HONORE, 212 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.:
80 acres land near south west limits of the city, on canal; 20 acres on Fifty-seventh-st., near Halsted; 5 acres, 20 acres, and 8 acres, on Wallace, Fifty third, Fifty second, and Fifty third and 160 acres, sec. 30, T. 38, R. 14, Lyons, very cheap; 5 acres on Sixteenth, near Boulevard; 28 acres at Jefferson railroad surveyed through property, station within 5 mile of centre. Some of the choicest acre property in Highland Park. Also some of the most desirable improved places at Highland Park. Some fine improved farms in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

CITY PROPERTY.

A very elegant large marble dwelling on Monroe-st. Choice residence lots on Monroe, Adams, Polk, Jackson, Washington, Warren, Lake, Walnut, Fulton, Hubbard, Western, Second, and numerous streets on West Side. Very fine houses and lot on Wabash, central location. Choice business property on Wabash-av. Good dwellings on Indiana, Prairie, and Michigan-avs. Every variety of real property for sale.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS—LOTS fronting on Central Park, West Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., by C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES (96 LOTS), 80 RODS west of Brighton, with Archer-av. frontage of 815 feet; Egan av. frontage of 951 feet; Oakwood av. frontage of 820 feet; price, $22,000; less than $9 per foot; $2,000 cash; $4,400 in August, $7,000 in 4 years, balance 1 and 2 years. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT KENSINGTON STAtion.
- 12 acres at Hinsdale.
- 20 lots at South Lynne.
- 10 acres at Washington Heights.
- 1 acre lot, grove property, in South Shore Sub.
- 16 lots at Englewood, with improvements.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS IN MORTON'S SUBDIVIsion, at a bargain; ¼ cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent. Call on owner, at 469 Fulton-st., after 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE FOR SALE or rent, 2 houses of 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and 1 new Gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe. Prices from $2,500 to $3,000. Rent from $20 to $25 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. Lots will be sold on five years time to those who will build. All who wish to purchase take notice. I deal in no property but my own, and therefore cannot be under sold. Office opposite depot, Evanston, and Room 12, 34 South Canal-st., Chicago. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms, on monthly or other payments. Inquire at C. B. & Q. Railroad crossing, 504 State-st., of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES NEAR CORNELL watch works, for $1,200 per acre. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF CHOICE PROPERTY on the four best avenues south of South Park offered at $10,000 less than its present value; located on South Park-av.; price $25,000, one-third cash. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ACRE PROPERTY, near Cornell offered very cheap for a few days, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x165 FEET EACH FRONTing east on Douglas Park, south on Sixteenth st., 3 blocks from the station, and 1 block from Riverside Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city. These lots, with the improvements in progress, will equal in value Union Park lots in five years. Call and see plats; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, from $5,000 to $50,000, at 9 per cent; also in smaller sums to suit, and houses on leased ground. Purchase money notes bought. R. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, or Cook county. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY FOR term of years. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 20 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—$10,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved city property, at 9 per cent; no commission, for 3 to 5 years. Address K 70, Tribune office.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS. NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, etc., &c.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS, a furnished house on one of the avenues, north of Twenty-second-st., by a newly-married couple, who will give the very best of city references. Address A B, care of Carrier No. 15.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, two furnished rooms (connecting) for light housekeeping, in a central location. Address, stating terms, P 35, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE ROOM OR TWO in suite near corner of Sixteenth and Wabash-av., without board. Address J, 851 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT FLOOR either on Wabash or Michigan-avs., suitable for laundry. Address MRS. CORTESI, 358 Wabash-av., stating location, price, etc.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 332, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 2220 PRAIRIE-AV., near Twenty sixth-st., all modern improvements and partially furnished if desired; would take part of rent in board. Apply to EUGENE V. BODDIN, corner of State and Twentieth-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT RIVERSIDE CONTAINing 12 rooms for the term of 9 months, at $40 per month. Apply to H. F. JENNISON, 82 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, NICELY FURnished, one block from depot, at Evanston, for 4 months. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, NO. 705 WEST LAKE-st., near the park. Owner and wife wish to board with parties renting.

TO RENT—NICE SIX ROOM COTTAGE, WEST Side, one block from street cars and Park—$25 per month. A. KOVATS & CO., Room 8, Masonic Building, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR Union Park, furnished or unfurnished. Will rent house and sell furniture and board with party, if desired. Address R 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR SELL ON MONTHLY PAYments, a cottage on Van Buren, near Hoyne-st.—$3,000. R. I. PENN, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., for two months; terms very low to a couple without children who will take good care of the house. Address D, No. 16 Board of Trade Building.

TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSES, MICHIGAN and Prairie-avs.; store and tenements, Wentworth-av.; brick house, Eighteenth-st. Will sell or exchange. ... 369 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 189 AND 291 KINZIE-ST., NEAR Rush at ... Apply to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSE NO. 569 WASHington-av., near Ashland. Contains from 12 to 15 rooms, and has all the modern improvements. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 324 Superior-st., suitable for two families. Inquire at KNAUER BROS., 85 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO-story and basement brick house, for 3 months only; possession at once. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FIRST FLOOR OF A two-story house, five rooms, closet, and pantry just finished; terms, $25; water in kitchen; southeast corner Centre and Dayton-sts.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, BUTTERY, CLOTHES press, sliding and folding doors; a corner house, 20 minutes' walk from the Court House; rent, $30 in advance. Inquire at 318 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 24 VERNON-AV., 8 rooms, hydrant water, gas and gas fixtures complete; $37 per month, near Douglas-place. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 78 Madison, near State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, 451 SOUTH Halsted-st., rent $25 per month. BARKER & JACKSON, 117 East Eighteenth st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Madison-st., near Reuben. House has two stories, eight rooms, and is neatly furnished. Rent may be paid in board of present occupants. Only first-class small family need apply. Address O 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, CLOSETS, pantry, and water, 147 Aberdeen-st., $10 per month.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH DWELLING ABOVE, No. 748 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON ST., A BASEment 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND SECOND floor in the Military Building, 195 Lake-st., near Wells. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in the new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. G. S. WALLER, 229 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD, with or without front office, at 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ATTENTION, BARBERS—ON MODerate terms a neat basement located under drug store, and suitable for hair-dressing parlor, with bath-rooms attached. No competition. Apply at 53 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS NOS. 3 AND 9 CENTRAL Hall Block, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty second-st., suitable for offices. Rent reasonable. G. C. KNOPPEL, Room 2 Central Hall Block.

TO RENT—A BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 95 West Harrison-st. Would make a first-class place for groceries or butcher shop.

TO RENT—Billiard—THE WELL-KNOWN UNION PARK tables and fixtures, 556 West Lake-st. Also, billiard ... diately at 109 North Paulina ... For terms, apply imme...

TO RENT—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. APPLY to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—EIGHT PLEASANT rooms to rent suitable for two small families, at 87 Clybourn-av. Inquire at store No. 85.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS WITH PANTRY and closets, water and gas, suitable for housekeeping or light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with gas, furnished or unfurnished; location between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, on Cottage Grove-av. Address E 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 256 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 4 ROOMS IN THE LAST COTtage in the block south of Forty-fifth st. on Evans-av., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; house modern improvements; 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, WITH PANTRY and closet, in a nice family, No. 1774 State-st., corner Thirty-ninth. The horse cars run by the house.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. 24 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITable for 2 gentlemen; with gas, &c.; is very desirable and very cheap; for a day or two, at 107 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in new marble front residence No. 330 West Washington-st., all modern improvements. Everything strictly first-class. Reference required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—THE lease, fixtures and stock, of a first-class retail shoe store for sale, the best location in the city, store and fixtures new, stock composed entirely of fresh goods received within the last sixty days direct from the manufacturers. The whole or a part of stock offered with easy terms, or the lease and fixtures separately. Apply for further information at 74 East Madison-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CROCKERY BUSIness for sale to a live man with a small capital. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Address D 76, Tribune office.

A LAUNDRY DOING A GOOD BUSINESS for sale. Inquire at 34 Blue Island-av.

ALCOHOL STILL FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR sale our Copper Alcohol Still of 1,300 gallons per day capacity. It has all the apparatus complete for manufacturing the best of alcohol and has been used but little. Will send photograph of it to all interested. Terms low. Address J. G. TRUE & CO., Portland, Maine.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSIness in one of the best locations in the city for sale at a great bargain. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MAKING MONEY. We are offering State and County rights of the Varney Carriage Jack the best thing for the purpose ever invented, at prices and on such terms as cannot fail to make it for the interest of persons in search of business to investigate it; a few good agents wanted. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st., Chicago.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, $1,200—ONE OF THE most thriving drug stores in city. Apply at 104 West Washington-st. CLYDESDALE.

A GOOD BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING house for sale, saloon attached, with a good stock of liquors on hand. 170 South Desplaines-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING town 70 miles southwest of Chicago, doing a business of $8,000 per year; capital required, $1,500 to $2,000. This is a rare chance; any one wishing to buy will be given my reasons for wishing to sell, which will be satisfactory. Address B. B., Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR sale—Best location in the city. Apply to F. EVANS, 110 West Madison-st., up stairs.

HUNDREDS OF BUSINESS MEN COME TO Chicago seeking business and investment. I can place two or three at once. A. H. PARK, 51 West Randolph st.

INSURANCE AGENCY, WITH A GOOD LIST OF renewals for sale. For one desiring to enter upon a well-established and good paying business this affords a rare opportunity. Address LIFE INSURANCE, care Carrier 82.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FITTING FOR boarding house for sale, Nos. 925 and 927 South State-st. Inquire on premises.

MARKET AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, at 166 Twenty-second-st. Will be sold for $350, with lease, fixtures and stock, if applied for within three days, great bargain.

RARE CHANCE—$400 WILL BUY THE LEASE and fixtures of meat market, horse, wagon, etc., on State street, doing good business. GEO. C. WHIPPLE, 861 Desplaines-st.

$500 SECURES RETIRING PARTNER'S interest in stock costing $1,000 with genteel strictly cash business, clearing over $100 monthly; established over three years and safe investment; no bonus or further capital required. 98 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN, MEET ME AT BUTTERS' auction sale at 2 o'clock, sharp. Buy a lot and I'll marry you. S. O.

PERSONAL—WOULD MR. ALEXANDER ADams, moulder, formerly of 48 Washington-st., send his address to 254 South Desplaines-st. A friend wishes to see him. R. ANDERSON.

PERSONAL—X Y Z: 109 SOUTH JEFFERSON-st.

PERSONAL—J. G. NICHOLSON OR J. A. ANDERSON is requested to call at the office of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. EGARD NEY, TINner and roofer, please call on Mr. JOHNSON, 112 South Desplaines-st., soon as convenient, in the evening.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN FROM THE South, who frequently visits Chicago on business, but who is entirely unacquainted here, desires the acquaintance of a lady who is fond of drives, excursions, and visiting places of amusement; correspondence confidential. Address C. W. J. HAYS, Chicago P. O.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET O'Connor, native of the County of Cork, Ireland. When last heard from was in Chicago in the year 1864; was a dressmaker. Address her brother, No. 213 East Twenty-fifth-st., New York city. JEREMIAH O'CONNOR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF NEW MAchines for the candy manufacturing business. Inquire of L. F. HAHNSLEN, Nos. 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE RAILING, GOOD AS new. J. F. NICHOLS, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—READY-MADE COTtages. DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THREE HUNDRED BARRELS first quality lime, in lots of 20 barrels and over, at ... and to-morrow in ... at 113 West Washington-st., in low figures. Apply ... cigar store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF THE NICHolson Parlor Organ; the best and cheapest organ made. Prices $50 to $450. Manufactory and salesroom 73 ... West Indiana-st.

PARTIES INTENDING TO PURCHASE A PIano will consult their own interest by examining the "Albrecht" Piano, made by Albrecht & Co., ... the "Peloubet & Karr" Pianos, and the "Arlington" ... for sale by G. C. KNOPPEL, 930 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE ENtry clerk. Address, stating experience, references, and salary wanted, K 36, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; none but those having experience need apply. References required. GEO. ADAMS, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper; salary moderate. Address Tribune office, giving address, age, whether married or single and also last place employed.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO MACHINISTS TO GO TO Wisconsin. Apply at 144 West Lake-st., Room 1. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS MOULDer; none other need apply, at EDWARD SMEETH's copper and brass works, corner of Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS OIL FINISHERS, by A. H. ANDREWS & CO., office desk manufacturers, 82 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN BUTCHER-shop. Apply at 82 West Adams-st.

WANTED—10 MOULDERS, IMMEDIATELY. Apply to DYER, LAMB & CO., corner Stein and Reifield sts., North Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 171 Twenty-second-st., up stairs; good pay and steady work.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS—A young man to go as improver in the above. Address G. CAMPION, 132 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS—APPLY AT NEW building on Clark-st., opposite Court House.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT MAKERS, TWO good pants makers, and tailoresses. Apply at 508 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO PRACTICAL FLOORMEN; steady work and good wages. D. RUSSELL, 51 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST TO experiment and make patterns for ... band ..., etc. LESLIE RUFFLE CO., 640 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD GALVANized cornice makers at 513 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COLORED BARBER; MUST BE first class; also smart boy accustomed to cigar store. 204 West Adams-st., 4 p. m.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMmers. Apply to BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

WANTED—TWO SECOND HANDS AND BOY on bread. People's Bakery, 180 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS HORSEshoers. One fireman and one floorman. Highest wages given. Apply at 196 Centre-av., corner of Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY: ONE FIRST-class machine hand to work on Daniels' Planer and Circular Saws. F. B. WOLFINGER, corner Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A BAKER TO WORK SECOND ON bread and cakes. Steady work to one that will suit. Apply at 284 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN—A FIRST-CLASS MAN to take charge of a machine shop. One familiar with architectural work preferred. Experienced men only need apply. JOHN McARTHUR, 79 to 80 ...

WANTED—SIX FURNITURE FINISHERS, corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, GOOD HORSEshoer and a good workman at 215 Desplaines-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS MAKER OR rig-trimmer at Twelfth-st. 'bus barn, 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO DRIVE team. Apply at 187 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER MAN TO DRIVE a Clarence carriage, at 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS AT 241 WEST Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOTTLER, AT LANG BROS., 60 West Pearson-st., between Wells and Franklin.

WANTED—MEN THAT CAN RAISE $5, $10, $15, $25, $30 or $50, for an easy business in which there is a sure certainty of $5 to $20 a day. Samples worth $1 sent for 50 cents. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD and Lake Superior, 500 men, pay $2.50 and $1.00, steady work; also men for other places. Apply at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 MEN, AND A GOOD, steady boy on a farm near the city. C. H. BECK. ... Michigan-av.

WANTED—... more men for Wisconsin ... ern Railroads, Sparta; wages $2.25 ... TO-DAY, 2,000 station-work; also 20 farm and sawmill hands ... E. BJORTH, 72 West Kinzie and 39 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AT HUGH'S PACKing-house, on South Branch, near Halsted-st. bridge; wages, $2 per day.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN FOR DOING labor work. Call at 335 Arnold-st., corner Twenty-fifth.

WANTED—1,000 GOOD LABORERS FOR THE west end of the Wisconsin Central Railroad at Ashland, Wis. Wages, $2.50 per day, guaranteed. Board, $4 per week. Apply to the company's agent 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD RAILROAD MEN FOR Indiana; no charges whatever in the office; leave with foreman Wednesday morning. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE WISconsin Central, North Pacific Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day, company pay; also sawmill hands at $26 to $35 per month and board; free fare. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 28 West Madison-st., agents for the Company.

WANTED—100 GOOD TUNNEL MEN AND rock men for Sparta, Wisconsin; wages 22c per hour; leave to night. 200 spikers and ironmen for North Pacific; wages $3.00 per day. 200 graders for Ashland, Lake Superior; wages $2.50 per day; fare furnished; also men for farms, sawmills, etc., at big wages. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—15 SOBER, HONEST, AND INDUStrious men for the ice business. A. E. PIPER & CO., 18 Fuller-st.

WANTED—FOR ASHLAND LAKE SUPErior, 2,000 good laborers; wages, $2.50; board, $4; no fee; transportation and particulars furnished at 127 West Washington-st. N. & J. STAUGHTON, contractors.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN. CALL AT 24 West Lake-st., to-day. C. C. BUTTS & CO., commission merchants.

WANTED—MEN TO DO STABLE WORK. Inquire at Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

WANTED—TWO TEAMS TO HAUL LUMBER. Apply at once. HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO., 285 Archer-av.

WANTED—FOUR BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS at 454 Fifth-av., south of Polk st.

WANTED—THIS DAY: 35 RAILROAD LABORers to go to Lake Superior, and work on the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad and Wisconsin Central Railroad. Wages, $2.25 and $2.50. Fare and board furnished to the work. Also want men to work on farms, saw mills, brick yards, &c. Plenty of station-work at 25c and 30c per yard. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of a dining room as head waiter. Apply to M. BURKE, ... Wabash-av.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—ONE WHO IS OVER 14 years of age residing ... and is a good writer. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER, MANUfacturers of the Jackson Michigan, wagon, have a large stock of farm and team wagons, at wholesale and retail, at 746 Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE TEAMS WITH wagons and harness complete; also 2 buggies cheap, and 2 barns and yard to rent. Call in the forenoon at 117 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SINGLE SEAT road wagon or 1 street road, or will exchange either for good horse. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD, SOUND, YOUNG AND kind horse for $100; also heavy draft or carriage horses at Omaha Stables, corner Twenty third and State sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THIS DAY, horses, harness, buggies and carriages. S. P. CREGIER, 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LIGHT DELIVery or pedler wagon, nearly new, fancy finished, with top, and horse. 273 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS AND HARness for brick yards. Government Goods Depot, 155 Lake-st., near Wells.

IF YOU DO NOT BUY YOUR HORSES BEFORE Sunday morning, I will be in with them at prices that will suit, at 40 and 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

I HAVE THREE CHEAP LUMBER WAGONS to sell for cash or trade for a good buggy, as the owner wants the money to take his girl to the circus. Come and relieve him. 40 and 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A CARRIAGE go to FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av. We have on hand nearly 100 carriages of different styles, which we will sell at a great sacrifice, as we have no room to store them. Also, all styles light work made to order and warranted.

WANTED—A LIGHT PATENT WHEEL EXpress wagon. Address, stating terms, etc., 658 West Adams-st.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foremen's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CRACKER MACHINE, CHEAP, or will be exchanged for horse and buggy. Inquire of J. J. H., 189 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GALESBURG beater screw press, in good order. Address E. S. RICHMOND, Chebanse, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW STEAM ENgine, one-half less than cost; 12 horse-power; $250. 707 West Tyler-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 84 Market-st., Central Block.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, agent.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession, in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE UNIMPROVED West side property for house and lot on the South Side on one of the avenues. Address P 58, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, 117 SOUTH HALsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments all work given.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman to cook and be generally useful; permanent place; good wages. 147 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL; also a second girl at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in a private boarding-house; good wages will be paid to the right kind of a girl at 49 North Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 413 WEST MONROE-st., to do general housework; good wages to one that understands her business; only four in family.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do housework at 50 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE AS COOK and the other as second girl. Apply at 393 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR GENERAL housework, and one 15 or 16 years old to assist with the work and take care of children; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply, with city references, 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 years old to take care of a baby. Inquire at 90 Ashley-st., between Lincoln and Robey. German preferred.

WANTED—A STRONG, CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework at good wages; German, Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at 494 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COOK; GOOD WAGES. APPLY at 514½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 432 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 678 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL—ONE TO DO GENERAL housework; must be good washer and ironer. Apply at 79 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GERman or Scandinavian girl, who understands cooking and ironing well (washing not required). A good situation ... to a good girl. Inquire on Lincoln-av., first house north of Fullerton-av.

WANTED—AT 584 WABASH-AV., 1 DINING-room girl and 1 kitchen girl.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GIRLS TO go a few miles in the country till 1st of October. One as cook's assistant, and the other for general work; both in same family, at Mrs. BATES', 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 317 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AMERICAN GIRL for all kinds of second work; $4 a week. 650 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 30 SOUTH MAY-ST., TWO girls; one to cook and one for second work; English, German, or Swede preferred.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; must be competent. Apply at 1317 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at 40 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 214 West Washington-st.; good wages given.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to do light housework at 113 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 450 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family of four persons, will pay $5 per week; a German or Norwegian girl preferred. Inquire at 1228 Wabash-av., three doors north of Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRL, ALSO GIRL to wait on table and make herself generally useful. Apply at Eastern House, 38 and 40 W. Madison.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, AND one as second girl, at 42 South May-st. Call soon. Good wages.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, AND A smart, tidy girl to wait on table, at 25 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 885 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, WHO CAN GIVE good references at 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS cook; must be steady and industrious. Apply at basement door of 806 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; references required. Apply at 1094 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK FOR A boarding-house in Hyde Park. Apply this day at Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts., Room 27, from 9 to 11.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL IN private family of two; must be good cook, washer and ironer; none other need apply. 218 Twenty-...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 146 Oakley-st.

WANTED—AT 203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A laundry girl with good references from her last situation.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE nurse to take care of a healthy child, four months old, and to do second work; small family; pleasant location; opposite the park. Inquire at 568 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK IN private family where 2 girls are kept; wages $4 to $4.50. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ASSIST IN TAKING care of children. Call, between 2 and 5 p. m., on H. B. CRAGIN, Michigan-av., foot of Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO SEW BY HAND ON fine shop coats. 168 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT 1268 PRAIRIE-av.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands cutting and fitting, at 809 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE OPERator on Weed machine; one who will board in the house preferred. Apply at 624 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS AND FINISHers, immediately, at Munger's, 413 State-st. Only experienced hands need apply.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson machine to work in shirt factory. WEBBER & RASKIN, 89 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWENTY DRESS MAKERS AND trimmers. Apply between 9 and 10 in the forenoon. HUNT, BARBOUR & CO., 108 East Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper in a small private family; none but competent persons need apply; unquestionable references required. Apply at 188 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREWOMAN to take charge of a laundry; six first-class ironers; also several five girls for all kinds of work, at 15a Third-av. Mrs. MARX.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN A CIGAR store, with good references. 234 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-class shirt ironers, one No. 1 starcher, two washerwomen at West Side Laundry, corner West Adams and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—AT THE UNION PARK LAUNdry, 586 West Lake-st., four good ironers and two good washers.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girls, 20 laundry women; also, dining-room, laundry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $6 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 136 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AND 2 OR 3 washers at West Side Laundry, 119 West Adams-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK—IS SUPPOSED TO have been lost near corner of Twenty-second and State-sts. The pocketbook contained between $600 and $800 in bills, and some checks and notes to the amount of $3,100. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 909 State-st.

LOST—RED COW WITH SMALL LUMP ON right side with hoof sawed and trimmed. Any one returning to No. 65 Elston-road, will receive $10 reward.

LOST—A TWO-YEAR OLD IRON-GREY STUD horse. Any one returning it to No. 1353 Prairie-av. will be rewarded with $10. ANTHONY JACOB.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, AN ALMOST NEW dress coat. A good reward will be given to the finder if he returns it to 113 South Canal-st.

LOST—A WHITE MARE, ABOUT TWO WEEKS ago, in Englewood, on Sixty-second-st. If any one should find her he shall be rewarded. JACOB SELIG.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 6 years old, quarter crack on off fore foot. Any one returning same to H. CONLEY, Wentworth-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., will be well rewarded for their trouble.

LOST—SUNDAY, A BLACK AND WHITE grenadine cape, blue bow and breastpin, highly prized by owner. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 775 Wabash-av.

LOST—MONDAY, P. M., ON MICHIGAN OR Wabash-av., or State-st., between Twelfth and Adams, a fine braided wire chain bracelet, with fancy twist top, set with rubies and diamonds. The finder will confer a favor on the owner, and be liberally rewarded by returning same. RODDIN & HAMILTON, corner State and Twentieth-sts., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

LOST—SUNDAY, JUNE 30, A POCKET-BOOK containing papers to the amount of $1,142, which are of value to no one except owners. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to FLETCHER, LAZEAR, & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

FOUND—A PURSE—ON WABASH-AV.; OWNER can have it by paying charges. Apply MAURICE A. SCHMAL, 175 Third-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon last, from the pasture on Wabash-av., between Twenty fifth and Twenty-sixth sts., a gray mare with heavy mane and tail, about 15 hands, weight 1,100, and slightly lame on the off hind fetlock joint. Whoever returns her to 976 Michigan-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st., will be well rewarded for their trouble.

STRAYED—A LARGE BLACK HORSE, BEtween 8 and 10 years old, weighs between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds, from 752 West Van Buren-st. Was traced as far as Lake-st., going toward the lake. $10 will be given as a reward for returning same to JONES & RUSHMORE, 168 South Clark-st.

STRAYED—JUNE 28, A LARGE RED COW, about 5 years old, smooth and well-proportioned, five teats, one quite small; few white spots at lower part of belly; very good milker. Suitable reward for any information. F. W. YOUNG, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

STRAYED—INTO MY PREMISES, A GRAY mare. Owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. WM. HARPELL, 1113 State-st.

TAKEN UP—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 4 ESTRAY horses, the gray pony, one gray horse, one bay mare and one brown mare. J. H. MYRICK & SON, Washington Heights.

TAKEN UP—A PAIR OF HORSES. CHARLES BAHN, 48 Kansas-st., corner Loomis.

TAKEN UP—JUNE 28, 1872, A GRAY MARE. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. JOHN CONNERS, 26 Main-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS SIX years established in this city. A business of over $100,000 done last year, and, with the assistance of means and business ability, can be increased to three times that amount this year. For particulars, call on or address J. P. FAY, 129 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,200 WILL SECURE A half interest in a first class real estate office. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE party, either male or female, with a cash capital of $1,500, can secure a half interest in a light, respectable and well established cash business, by applying at front room, on third floor, over 158 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INterest in an established and well paying business. Good thing for a live man with $500 capital. 50 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $500, TO take charge of a retail fancy goods and stationery store. Best location in the city. Cheap rent, stock new and well selected. References exchanged. Address C 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF large business experience desires a situation ... with a position of responsibility, where his knowledge of business ... would be of advantage. He is thoroughly competent to take charge of the books, or of any department of business of a concern, or would undertake the position of confidential clerk and manager, and would not object to travelling either occasionally or permanently. The most unexceptionable references furnished, and satisfactory reasons given for seeking employment at present. Address, to-day or to-morrow, to J. B. S., care Mutual Life Insurance Company, 131 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT as builder and contractor's clerk; good at measuring, taking out quantities, estimating, and general office-work of the above business; moderate salary. Address 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST—BY A young man 22 years of age, with 3 years' experience in the business. References given. Address FRANK, No. 12 Cicero court, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery store; has had much experience. Address T 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONest young man, in a store; will make himself useful; has good references. Address E. DALTON, 139 Burnside-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS harness-maker, one that thoroughly understands the business. Address J. W. D., 69 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A COMpetent and steady job compositor wishes a permanent situation; he is capable of taking charge of a small office. Address, T. W., 128 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF mason and brick work, by a competent and experienced man that thoroughly understands plans; references given. Address J. G. M., No. 97 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN CARpenter finishing preferred. Best of city references. Address HENRY JAMES, Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A practical man, on high or low pressure engines, and pumps of all descriptions. Address F 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A machinist having 12 years' experience in running marine and stationary engines, both high and low pressure; can give the best of reference. Address or call, MACHINIST, 124 South Desplaines-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LONG experience in Chicago to drive a horse and light wagon for some respectable firm; would furnish the rig if required; I want to keep the horse in my own barn. Best of references given. Please address S. H., 401 Hubbard-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, from the Mount Hope Nursery, Rochester, N. Y., who thoroughly understands the management of green-house and hot-house plants, fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, &c. Address JULIUS ZAHFEL, 112 Whitney-st., North Division, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY A young Englishman as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Z 78, Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A tobacco manufacturer by a man of eight years' experience. Address W 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 87 Catharine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN private family, one as cook the other to do second work. Address L 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY, BY A widow with child 18 months old; can do all kinds of general housework, and sew nicely; an agreeable home is desired. Apply to KATIE BROWN, Home of the Friendless.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER—A widow lady, having one little daughter (four years of age), desires a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of the house-keeping of a family, and can furnish the very best of city references. Address by letter Mrs. C. D. W., Nos. 3 and 4 Bryan block.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER who can furnish her own machine, dressmaking or general family sewing to do, can take the work home or otherwise as desired. Address B, 50 South May-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S NURSE or housekeeper, by an American woman; good references. Apply at MRS. HIGGINS, 873 West ...

DRESS W... WANTED—BY TWO COMP... take care of young babies. Ad...

SITUATION ... woman wants work by the ... 159 Meagher, corner Union-st., up stairs ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY of 18 as dining room girl in restaurant, or to take care of office or any light work. Call from 9 ... Address MISS ANNIE, 775 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as governess to two or three young children, or as copyist. Address S 23, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington.—Furnished rooms with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished room with board. Day boarders wanted.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with or without board.

142 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms, with board for man and wife or single gentlemen.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms with first-class board. House has all modern improvements.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE rooms, large front chamber and front parlor, furnished, to rent, with board, to ladies and gentlemen.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A GOOD cook and washer. Come prepared to work.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NEATLY furnished room with board; $9 to one person or $14 to two a week.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gents can obtain pleasant furnished room and good board at moderate price.

469 FULTON-ST.—FOUR ROOMS TO RENT, with first-class board. Best of references given and required. Terms moderate.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for gent and wife, or two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Four large unfurnished rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine lawn. Rooms cannot be beat. We set a No. 1 table. Location best on West Side.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO NICE rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

EASTERN HOUSE, 38 AND 40 WEST MADIson-st.—Accommodation for a few boarders; good table, $5.50 per week; also day boarders, $3.50 per week.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 AND 125 WEST MADison-st.—Good rooms with board from $6 to $8 per week; transient, $2 per day.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; $2.50 per day, day board $4.00 per week. Board and room at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—NEW house, first-class board at from $6 to $9 per week; transient, $2 per day.

South Side.

22 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—GOOD ROOMS WITH boarding on very reasonable terms. We promise satisfaction. Please call.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE UNFURNISHED front alcove room, on third floor, suitable for two or four gentlemen, with first-class board.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

860 WABASH-AV.—A PARLOR AND FRONT room. Also nice single rooms with first-class board.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECond and Wabash-av.—Fine suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first class day board.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with board. Terms $6 to $12 per week. M. I. DAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BY A GENtleman and wife; must be first class location and accommodations. Address B, care Carrier No. 5.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENT WANTS A SMALL furnished front room in a pleasant location, with or without board, on West or South side; references furnished. Address, stating terms, etc., T 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife on Wabash or Michigan-avs., south of Twenty-second and north of Twenty-ninth st.; best of references exchanged; must be few boarders. Address for three days, HARRY C., P. O. Box 739.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WANT FIRST-class room and board on West Side; prefer to be east of Morgan-st. Address W 90, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 504 State-st.

MRS. BAUS, PROFESSIONAL NURSE, REmoved to 291 Twenty-third st. References: Drs. Davis, Johnson, Small, Smith, McVickar.

TO LOAN—ELECTRIC GENERATORS, POCKET size, and how to wear them in various diseases. Room 8, 129 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HANDSOME LOTS NEAR Lincoln Park, in the grove, for house on leased lot worth $3,000. C. W. DEAN, 54 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FLOORS AND SHIP DECKS TO plane, either new or old, by investor of Eureka Floor and Deck Planer. County and State for sale. Address T. O'CALLAHAN, No. 123 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY LIVING AT ENGLEwood wish to purchase some first-class furniture, to be paid for in board or by small monthly payments. Address Mrs. RAYMOND, Englewood.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS—A practical job printer, with some means, who has had many years' experience in the management of extensive business, desires to connect himself with a first-class house in any capacity requiring energy and ability. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT there is a general agency established in this city for the great "New York Tailor's System" of dress cutting; the only French or actual measure system in America. It abolishes the old "cut and try" plan entirely, and any lady can become her own dressmaker in a few hours, and will also save time and expense. Call at 946 Wabash-av., and see it tested, free of charge, for a few days. 20 agents wanted immediately, for the city and Northwest. Good agents clear from $40 to $60 per week.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on Kimball & Co., 149 West Madison-st. Business legitimate, pays better than wages.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. ... State and United States Attorney ...

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY ON $5 CAPItal. 12 fast selling articles, 3 to 6 of each, that sell for 25 to 50 cents each, sent for $5; retail for $10. Our $20 outfit retails for $40. $20 outfit to agents. Men and women are making $15 a day. This rare chance for ... to start a business. Send money in registered letters only. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE; $5 per day; also rooms to rent at 275 West Madison-st., upstairs.

THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Relinquishes His Right to Preside Over the Board.

Ernst F. C. Klokke Nominated for North Side Police Commissioner.

The Names of Fifteen Gentlemen Submitted as a Board of Education.

Communication from the Mayor on Special Assessments.

The North Side Viaduct---Petitions, Communications, and Orders.

A meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, the Mayor in the chair. Present, Aldermen Otis, Dixon, Coey, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Barclay, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

REMARKS OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor then addressed the Council as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: Before proceeding any further I wish to make a statement. I desire to call your attention to Section 1 of an act entitled "An Act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities in this State, conferring additional powers and duties upon Mayors of such cities, and concerning appropriation bills or ordinances, that may be passed in such cities," approved March 9, 1872, and going into effect July 1, 1872. The said section reads as follows: "Mayors shall be ex-officio Presidents of the Common Councils or Boards of Aldermen of all cities in this State, and shall preside, when present, at all the meetings and appoint the standing committees." It is by virtue of this section of the law that I am occupying the chair at this time. Gentlemen, it is known, I believe to you all, that for several years I have suffered from an impairment of hearing. The auditory faculty in a presiding officer should be very great. It will not be possible for me to regularly preside over your deliberations, for the reason stated, with any degree of satisfaction, either to your honorable body or to myself. I regret the existence of the circumstance that will deprive me of the honor and pleasure of acting as your President, but no inconvenience will result, under the previous law, you have elected a presiding officer, who is still legally entitled to continue the exercise of his functions as such, in the absence or inability of the Mayor, to the end of the term for which he was chosen. There will be no change made in the existing standing Committees; unless it be to fill vacancies that may occur. Your elected presiding officer will now please resume the Chair, and proceed with the business before you.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The following communication from the Mayor was then read:

GENTLEMEN: The resignation of Jacob Rehm on the 13th of May, 1872, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, and which was accepted, made a vacancy on said Board that has not been filled by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County. The Act approved March 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, makes it the duty of the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Common Council, to appoint the members of said Board of Police Commissioners. The language of said Act is as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that in all cities in this State, all city officers, (when election by the qualified voters thereof is not provided by law), and also all members of Boards organized under the charter (or amendments thereto) of any such city, except those appointed by the Governor of the State, shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city, by and with the consent of the legislative authority thereof, a majority of all the members elected concurring, [illegible] yeas and nays to be entered [illegible] as a member. By virtue of the [illegible] Commissioners to fill the [illegible] hereby [illegible] mentioned, and for the unexpired portion thereof, and respectfully request concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

Respectfully,
J. MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. McGrath moved to refer the communication to the Committee of Police, to report at the next regular meeting.

Ald. Gill was in favor of laying it over without reference.

Ald. Ogden moved to refer to a Special Committee, composed of the North Side Aldermen.

It was referred to the Committee on Police.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following communication from the Mayor was then read:

GENTLEMEN: By an act of the Legislature of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved April 1, 1872, and which took effect and was in force on the 1st day of July, 1872, it is provided that, in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, the Board of Education shall, from and after the time the said act should take effect, consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Common Council, five of whom shall be appointed for the term of one year; five for the term of two years; and five for the term of three years; and that any person having resided in such city more than five years next preceding his appointment shall be eligible to said office. And the city of Chicago, having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, I do hereby appoint as members of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago for the term of three years: William H. King, Edwin H. Sheldon, James Goggin, William H. Wells, Chalkley J. Hambleton. And I do hereby appoint as members of the said Board of Education of said city of Chicago for the term of two years: A. C. Calkins, Reon F. Runyan, Joseph B. Reynolds, Leander Stone, John Bonfield. And I do hereby appoint as members of the said Board of Education, of the said city of Chicago for the term of one year: Thomas Wilce, John C. Richberg, A. E. Bishop, Ernst Prussing, Washington Hessing. And I respectfully ask the Common Council to advise and consent to the aforesaid appointments.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

GAS INSPECTOR.

The Mayor also sent in the following communication:

GENTLEMEN: At the regular meeting of the Common Council, held on May 27, 1872, an ordinance was passed, entitled "An ordinance to regulate the consumption of gas in the public street lamps, and to define the duties of Inspector of Gas Meters, and for other purposes," which was approved and duly published. The 20th Section of said ordinance provides as follows: "There shall be appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Common Council, biennially, on the second Monday of July, or as soon thereafter as may be, some suitable person or persons, to be styled 'the Inspector (or Inspectors) of Gas Meters.'" In compliance with this provision of said ordinance, I hereby appoint as Inspector of Gas Meters, James Bromfield, as a suitable, experienced, and well-qualified person for said office, and respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

It was referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

COUNTY CRIMINALS IN THE BRIDEWELL.

The Mayor also submitted the following, which was referred to the Bridewell Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of County Commissioners of Cook County desire to make an arrangement with the legislative authority of this city to receive and keep in the House of Correction such prisoners as may be sentenced or committed thereto by any Court of this county for any time not less than thirty days. The present jail of the county is overcrowded and unwholesome, and it would be an act of humanity to perfect an agreement of the kind contemplated. The Board of Inspectors, by resolution, recommend that such arrangement be made, and have directed me to communicate their desire to the Common Council. The authority for making such agreement will be found in the 8th Section of an act approved April 25, 1871, entitled "An Act to establish Houses of Correction and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein."

I respectfully recommend that your honorable body take favorable action in the premises. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Mayor also sent in the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

GENTLEMEN: In my inaugural address to your honorable body, I reviewed somewhat in detail the embarrassments under which the city was laboring because of the conflicting provisions of our city charter in regard to special assessments for local improvements, and because thereof and for the reason that the Supreme Court, by its then recent decisions, had practically overthrown our system of special assessments. I advised that there should be a suspension of all efforts to make such improvements until relief could be had by legislative action. At the last session of the General Assembly of this State an act was passed entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages." This act contains a chapter entitled Article 9—which provides a system or basis for making such improvements, as the opening of streets, paving streets, building sidewalks, etc., that appears to obviate many of the defects found in our present system. The Supreme Court of this State have decided that under our present charter, any person assessed can make any defence, meritorious or technical, at the time judgment is applied for on the warrant, and in the cases of condemnation of property, that all questions as to value of the land condemned, damages sustained, or benefit conferred, can be inquired into by the Court. These decisions rendered impossible, (without incurring the risk of very great losses by the city) to continue making our special improvements. In the construction placed by our Supreme Court upon our charter system, the Court appears to have arrived at the conclusion that such construction of the charter provisions was necessary to the protection of the rights of the citizen whose property should be assessed. The new law as contained in Article 9, appears to have been framed in the light of these judicial decisions, and throws ample safeguards and protection around the property of the parties who may be called upon to pay for any local improvement. The assessment is required to be submitted to a court of record, and to a jury, and a final judgment of the Court upon the merits of the assessment has to be obtained before any warrant can issue for the collection of the money. Ample provision is also made in the new system for notice to property-holders, so that he can appear and protect his interests. The new law is regarded generally with great favor, and as a vast improvement upon the old system of special assessments. There are new streets to be opened, many streets that ought to be opened, and various other local improvements demand immediate action. I have therefore caused to be prepared an ordinance, which I herewith submit adopting the provisions of Article 9 of the general law for the Incorporation of cities. This general law goes into effect to-day, and, by the 64th Section of Article 9, it will be seen that the Common Council can adopt the provisions relating to local improvements, contained in Article 9 without adopting the whole law. Under the circumstances, I have deemed it prudent to call your attention to this matter at the earliest practicable moment. It being a matter of great importance, and being, in fact, an amendment of the fundamental law of the city, no hasty action should be taken; but, if the Council intend to adopt this new law, our necessities require that there should be no unnecessary delay in so doing. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

PETITIONS

Petitions were presented for sewer and gas on South Dearborn street; for a sidewalk on both sides of Division street; for a sewer on Union street; for the removal of the West Side Pound; for the completion of the Halsted street bridge; for the remission of the fine on J. Sylvester; for a modification of the order prohibiting the sale of fireworks; for paving Newberry avenue from Taylor to Twelfth street; for a sewer on Klos street, between Morgan and Rucker; for the extension of Dearborn street; for changing the name of Cossitt street; of W. B. Wells, in relation to a tax sale for special assessments; to connect Desplaines street with the Erie street viaduct; for the repair of the horse railway part of the pavement on Madison street, from Halsted to State; for widening State street from Kinzie to North avenue; for opening and extending Indiana avenue; remonstrance against changing the name of Cossitt street; for sidewalks on Southwestern avenue, Robey, Polk, and Kinzie streets; for paving Silver street; a remonstrance against using Egan avenue for railroad purposes; a remonstrance by some of the firms on the Lake Park against the termination of their leases Oct. 1; for permission to let off fireworks on the corner of Ann and Fulton streets, July 4.

Ald. Dixon moved to refer the petition in reference to fireworks to the Mayor and Board of Police, with instructions to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Nearly a million dollars had been invested in these fireworks.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, on the motion of Ald. Gill, Lengacher, and others.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was instructed to prepare ordinances for a sidewalk on the east side of Blue Island avenue, between Sixteenth and Evans streets; for paving Thirty-first street from State street to Cottage Grove avenue; for putting up lamp posts on Wentworth avenue from Archer avenue to Twenty-seventh street, and on Hanover street from Archer avenue to Twenty-sixth street, the Gas Light and Coke Company being requested to lay pipe there for gas and water service pipe and private drains on Milwaukee avenue; to connect with water mains on Division street and Milwaukee avenue, Division street and Elston road, Rucker street and North avenue; for gas service pipes on Chicago avenue, from Milwaukee avenue to Reuben street; for opening Howard street; for vacating the private alley in the rear of Lots 29 to 40 on Second street.

An order directing the Board to advertise for proposals to furnish a lot for pumping works on the southwestern portion of the city was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Board of Health was directed to cause the immediate abatement of the nuisance at McKitchen's slaughter-house, on Stewart avenue, between Catharine and Wright streets.

The Board of Fire Police were instructed to put up a fire alarm box at the corner of Archer avenue and Jones street.

The customary order in regard to rebates on saloon licenses was adopted.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Ald. Heath presented a petition from Charles B. Green, asking for a license to exhibit for a few days in the block bounded by Madison, Ada, Washington, and Elizabeth streets. Mr. Green had been at great expense to fit up the ground, but an amicable arrangement had been arrived at, and he only asked for a license from July 4 to July 13, to exhibit a becoming show, and recover some of the money lost in fitting up the ground.

Ald. Thompson said he held a remonstrance signed by 120 persons, but the matter had been settled, and the petition was being jointly drawn up in the Council Chamber.

The compromise having been effected, the petition asked for a license for the nine days named.

The Clerk suggested that the Council ought to fix the price of the license.

Ald. Gardner moved to make the sum $25.

Ald. Dixon thought it unfair to grant the petition. He moved to refer it to the Committee on Licenses. He understood the citizens of the West Side did not want the exhibition to continue more than three days.

Ald. Schaffner said Ald. Dixon was acting from motives of revenge.

Ald. Dixon withdrew his motion.

Ald. Gardner's motion prevailed, and the sum of $25 was adopted.

THE NEW REGIMENT.

A communication from P. O. Maynard, asking permission to use the Council Chamber one night each week for the purpose of holding meetings for the organization of a regiment of infantry, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

LEASES OF SCHOOL LAND.

[illegible] property of [illegible] have unreasonably and persistently refused to pay their just obligations due for rental of the same, and,

WHEREAS, Over two years have been allowed to elapse since this state of affairs has existed, and the School Fund is suffering for the want of large amounts past due and unpaid, therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller, and Law Department be, and they are hereby, instructed to forthwith commence suits of ejectment, or such other action as may be deemed necessary to secure the payment of all rents due on said school property, or declare the forfeiture of said leases, and take possession of said property.

Ald. Otis thought the matter might be as well held in abeyance, as regards property in the burnt district.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NORTH MARKET LOT.

A communication was presented from the County Commissioners, requesting the Council to adopt a resolution requesting the Mayor, or some other city officer, to sign an instrument conveying to the county its interest in the North Market lot.

It was referred to the Committee on County Relations.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Comptroller reported that he had received an offer of $10,000 for the Scammon School lot. For the Fred Gund lot he had received no bids. It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The Comptroller reported that he had advertised and received bids for a lot for an engine house near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, a bid for the Scammon School lot; for the old Bridewell grounds, and for the lot known as Engine No 12 lot.

He also reported that he had advertised for bids for a hay market on the South Side, but had received no bids.

The Board of Public Works presented assessment rolls to collect the portion not heretofore collected of the assessments for paving Milwaukee avenue; for paving of Harrison street, from Canal to Halsted; for improving Michigan avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth streets; for filling Jackson street, from Michigan avenue to State; for paving Wabash avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street; for paving Van Buren street from Halsted to Loomis; for filling Jackson street, from Canal to Halsted; for paving Aberdeen, from Madison to Harrison; for paving Polk, from Halsted to Ellsworth; for paving Union, from Madison to Milwaukee avenue; for curbing Erie street, from the river to Pine street.

They were confirmed.

A communication from the Corporation Counsel was submitted, with an ordinance regulating the sale and storing of fire-works in the city, and referred to the Police Commissioners.

A report from the Board of Public Works was submitted in response to a resolution inquiring why the unexpected balance of the assessment for improving Archer avenue had not been refunded. The report set forth that, after collecting $1,835.26 uncollected there would be to the credit of the [illegible] $418.13 less than the cost, and unless [illegible] assessment could be made for the [illegible] against the railroad company there would be a deficiency of $418.13, instead of a surplus.

It was placed on file.

The Board of Public Works also submitted ordinances for establishing the grade of North Water street; for the vacation of Lumber street; for establishing the width of sidewalks on the north side of North Water street from LaSalle to Dearborn street, and for the vacation of the south 125 feet of the alley in Block 8, Hamburg's addition.

NORTH AVENUE VIADUCT.

The Board of Public Works submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: The ordinance passed by your honorable body, June 12, 1872, granting to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company the right of way on certain streets in the city, provides that said railroad company shall, within one year from the passage of said ordinance, construct a viaduct over North avenue where its tracks cross the same. The Board respectfully represent to your honorable body that the point where said railroad company propose to cross North avenue—at its intersection with Cherry avenue—is less than 200 feet from the river; that the bridge crossing the river at said North avenue is built at the low grade, and that to construct a viaduct of sufficient height to accommodate the railroad company would make the grade between the bridge and viaduct so steep as to be a great inconvenience to the public, and dangerous, to a certain extent, to the travel upon said street. The river is so narrow at this point that, whenever a new bridge is constructed, it will have to be widened. The Board have no funds at present with which to widen the river, or construct a new bridge, and there is no probability that such work can be done the present year. For the above reasons the Board recommend that the time in said ordinance, limiting the construction of a viaduct to one year, be extended until such time as a new bridge may be constructed on the high grade, or the Common Council may order the said viaduct to be erected. The Board submit herewith an ordinance extending the time for the construction of a viaduct as above recommended.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

The ordinance relative to chimney-sweeps was taken up.

Ald. Dixon moved to have one chimney-sweep in each Division.

Ald. Schaffner moved to have ten.

It was lost,—yeas, 15; nays, 18.

Ald. Sherwood moved to have as many as would take out a license of $25 each.

Ald. Ogden's amendment to have three in every Division was lost.

Ald. Dixon's amendment was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 18.

Ald. Dixon moved to strike out Section 7, with the penal clause.

Ald. Woodman moved to refer the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Gill moved to strike out all after the enacting clause.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 22; nays, 11.

Ald. Sherwood moved to refer the enacting clause to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Carney moved to adjourn, and the Council adjourned.

Hunt, Barbour & Co.

This enterprising firm, so long and so favorably known as wholesale dealers, as Hunt, Barbour & Hale, and Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, were the first to open a retail dry goods house in the heart of the burnt district. They bravely pushed through during the bad weather of the early spring, and by personal attention and devotion to the interests of customers, succeeded in building up an active trade, notwithstanding the difficulties that surrounded them. They are now selling all goods without reserve, at wholesale cost prices, for fifteen days, to reduce stock rapidly, preparatory to receiving fresh importations and making new purchases for the early fall trade. We advise our citizens, and people visiting Chicago, to visit their store, at No. 103 Madison street.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 1.—The buildings and machinery of the Albert Plastering Manufacturing Company, at Hillsboro, N. B., were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000. One hundred and seventy persons were thrown out of employment.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Parker-Rhines Billiard Match—The Former Victorious by a Score of 500 to 359—Meeting at the Base Ball Association—The Boys Deprived of Another President—Mr. Gassette Shaping Affairs so that He May Obtain Control of the Affairs of the Association—Great Excitement Over the Bassett-Longfellow Race.

BILLIARDS.

PARKER VS. RHINES.

The much-talked-of game between these two well-known Chicago billiardists occurred last night, at Orpheus Hall, in the presence of a large and respectable audience, among whom were several ladies, drawn thither by an admiration of the "gentleman's game," only to be insulted and shocked by the conduct of a man whose very prominence as a billiard expert has gone far toward making it the rowdy's game. For the first time in several years a billiard match in Chicago has been degraded by a disgraceful occurrence, but we still have the satisfaction of knowing that it did not proceed from a resident of Chicago. The distinction of creating a disturbance was reserved for John Deery, late of San Francisco, but prospectively of New York City. Chicago can spare him. He has already out-stayed his welcome. "Prince John," as the gushing New York sporting papers are fond of calling him, is needed as an extra embellishment to the high-toned billiard circles of Gotham. That which else had been a closely contested and a virtually interesting game was virtually spoiled by the animosity which arose. A beautiful table, of the bevel fashion, had been prepared for the occasion by Mr. E. Brunswick, and certainly a finer sample of design and workmanship was never introduced. It was the centre of admiration before the game began, and, by its perfect accuracy, played no unimportant part in the progress of the game itself. Unfortunately, it was thought proper to select umpires, and, unfortunately, Parker chose John Deery to act in his behalf, Rhines designating Tom Foley to look after his interests. Tom kept his temper under many provocations from his opponent, and in his gentlemanly conduct presented a marked contrast and a shining example. For referee, Mike Honohan, one of the fairest and most incorruptible of billiardists, was agreed upon without difficulty, while George Jewett was chosen marker. At a quarter past 8 o'clock, the contestants, stripped to the shirt,—for the night was fearfully hot,—stepped up to the table, in readiness to begin.

THE GAME.

Parker, having won the bank, chose the white, but failed to count on the lay-off. Rhines made a foul, in hitting his ball twice. Parker took but 3, and this was all that happened for an inning or two. Rhines being the first to break the ice, which he did to the extent of 7, leaving Parker an opening, out of which he realized 13. Both were playing poorly, missing easy shots, and this was the rule up to the 11th inning, when Rhines, with an admirably calculated draw, got the balls in the upper right hand corner, where he crowed at very prettily, finally falling on a difficult *masse*, necessitated by a badly judged position shot. After Parker had made 6, Rhines jumped his ball off the table accidentally, leaving Parker a chance for position, and he made the most of it, making it cost Rhines 38 and would have rendered it much more expensive but for a useless *faux pas*. Rhines opened with a pretty *masse*, but after one more count slipped up on an easy shot. Frank took but 6, ending with a miscue, as a result of which Rhines realized 18. Parker was on hand with 5, and again made a miscue. A little later the same thing occurred, but in neither case did Rhines get much benefit from it. Nothing of consequence took place until Rhines, in his 23d inning, put in a run of 14, only to have it supplemented with 31 by Parker, who was hissed out of a count at the close. This carried him beyond his first string, the score standing 110 to 61 in Parker's favor. Rhines did his best to overcome the disparity, and succeeded in scoring 13, at last succumbing to a hard bank shot. Parker was promptly along with 9 and 16. Then Rhines took a chance, and availed himself of it handsomely, getting away with 23, so that he turned his first hundred, the call being "Parker, 140; Rhines, 1[illegible]3." While Parker was [illegible] 12, but little Rhines was [illegible] his opponent, so [illegible] work, and at the [illegible] began to take courage once more. [illegible] he added 17 more, and then he was only 3 short of even. But he chanced to stop on a *masse*, and left the balls for Parker, who showed that he still had something to say, and the stuff he was made of, by a beautiful run of 44, which ended in a disputed count, which the referee decided no count on a claim by Foley. Deery, as Parker's umpire, took occasion to make himself offensively ridiculous by some obscene rowdyism, rendered ten times more culpable by the fact that ladies were in full hearing of his foul-mouthed remarks. The referee himself, though much provoked, was at fault in replying in a corresponding vein of vulgarity. Deery kept up a running tirade against the decision, offering, in audible tones, to bet odds that Parker had counted, and continued his conduct to such a point that it became unendurable to Honohan, who was finally compelled, out of self-respect, to declare that he could not act further as referee while Deery continued to serve as umpire for Parker. The latter, instead of establishing his claim to be called a gentleman by expressing his disapproval of Deery's disgusting rowdyism, showed his appreciation and approval of that sort of conduct by allowing the referee to be bully-ragged out of his position, and proposed that the marker act as referee. This was agreed to by Rhines, who showed every desire to have the game proceed respectably, and without further exhibition of blackguardism. He was soon after repaid for his good nature and gentlemanly instincts by having a decision fearfully against him by the newly chosen referee, whose inability to see that the balls were not frozen cost Rhines a superb position. All this time the players had been falling off in their averages, both showing the effect of the disagreeable interruption. Rhines, most regretting the occurrence, was most affected by it, while Parker, with his customary unconcern, kept pegging away, and maintained his lead, although he too was showing less than his usual play. In the 78th inning the call showed 355 for Parker and 300 for Rhines. Eleven innings later Parker put in a run of 31, which carried him to his last hundred, the score standing 430 for Parker to 340 for Rhines. From this point Parker had everything his own way, winning in the 102d inning by a score of 500 to 359. Below is

THE SCORE.

PARKER—3, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 13, 1, 2, 0, 0, 5, 38, 6, 5, 0, 2, 5, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 4, 3, 1, 1, 4, 9, 0, 1, 6, 1, 5, 0, 2, 1, 7, 1, [illegible] 0, 2, 9, 3, 0, 0, 14, 13, 2, 19, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7, 2, 1, 3, 1, 0, 4, 5, 1, 10, 0, 11, 0, 0, 1, 19, 17, 3, 1, 1, [illegible], 3, 4, 16, 1, 4, 2, 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 0, 31, 2, 6, 0, [illegible], 2, 14, 8, 0, 18, 2, 0, 11, 1.—Total, 500.

RHINES—0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 7, 2, [illegible], 0, 21, 0, 2, 10, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 14, 1, 13, 0, [illegible], 0, 23, 15, 1, 1, 18, 16, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 17, [illegible], 0, 2, 2, 0, 11, 0, 16, 15, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 15, 2, [illegible], 1, 13, 1, 0, 0, 5, 1, 1, 27, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, 1, 3, 2, [illegible], 0, 21, 0, 2, 0, 8, 1, 9, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 6.—Total 359.

SUMMARY.

ORPHEUS HALL, CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.—Match game of billiards for $500 a side, between Frank Parker and Henry Rhines, both of Chicago; 500 points French caroms, on 5x10 table of the Emanuel Brunswick make, with 2⅜ inch balls. Won by Parker—score, 500 to 359. Winner's average, 4 and 92-102; loser's average, 3 and 56-101; Parker's highest run, 44; Rhines' 27. Referee, Mr. Honohan; umpires—for Parker, John Deery; for Rhines, Tom Foley; marker, George Jewett. Time of game, 3 hours and 40 minutes.

BASE BALL.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held at the Union House last evening, the Vice President, Mr. Boyington, in the Chair. There were twenty-five stockholders present.

The following communication was received from Mr. George W. Gage, who was recently elected President of the Association.

FRIEND GASSETTE: The enclosed letter came to me this morning. I am not President, and please send it to the man to whom it should go.

The letter referred to was signed, "An eager crowd who want to see a professional game of base ball," and contained the inquiry, "Is there to be a game on the Fourth of July?" and requesting if there was, an announcement of the fact in the newspapers.

The letter of Mr. Gage was considered by some as a resignation of the office of the President, and it was moved that his resignation be accepted.

Before the question was put, Mr. Gassette presented the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Chicago Base Ball Association, as now known, is only a temporary partnership entered into by persons who have had a desire to see games of base ball, and so organized only to prevent waste of time and preparation; and,

"WHEREAS, There has been a general incorporation law passed by the last General Assembly, which is in full force and effect from and after to-day (July 1); and

"WHEREAS, This temporary partnership was entered into by some with the intention and promise of making it an incorporation, and such not being apparent, good faith to those who have paid money with such intention makes it absolutely necessary that such incorporation take place; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the management of the affairs of this temporary partnership, in strict compliance with the law, proceed to form a corporation, which shall be known as the Chicago Base Ball Association; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That books for subscription to the stock of such corporation be offered in strict compliance with the law, and such persons as have paid money into the partnership fund of this temporary organization who desire to do so may subscribe to so much of the stock of said Chicago Base Ball Association incorporated, as the amount of money which they have paid will give *pro rata*, $10,000 being the capital stock of one hundred shares of $100 each. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That, in the event of any one belonging to this temporary partnership organization failing to subscribe to such stock subscription books within two weeks after such books are opened, he or they shall be esteemed as not wanting any stock, and he or they shall be considered as forfeiting all claim to the money which they have paid into this temporary organization; be it further

"*Resolved*, That such incorporated Chicago Base Ball Association shall assume all the indebtedness of this organization, if any, and be entitled to all the credits of this temporary partnership organization, agree to pay all claims, and assume all liabilities."

Mr. Gassette urged that the Association be incorporated at once. It would not require over two weeks, and he offered to draw up the declaration gratuitously.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thacher moved that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the proper persons about securing a nine for next season, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Gassette opposed the motion, on the ground that it was premature.

Mr. Thacher said that the Baltimore nine was already engaged for 1873, and that other professional clubs were being made up now.

The motion was not seconded, and was accordingly dropped.

The Secretary and Treasury reported that the receipts for the month of June were $1,3[illegible], and the expenditures $1,019.21, leaving a balance of cash on hand of $312.60. There is about $300 yet to be paid for stock.

A discussion then ensued as to whether the Athletic Club was responsible for the expense of adding 100 feet to the grounds. Mr. Foster admitted that he had said the Athletics would pay the amount needed for the enlargement, as he understood it, the Base Ball Association had decided to add the 100 feet on its own account, and had not consulted the Athletics in regard to it.

A motion not to ask the Athletic Club for the amount—$110—was agreed to.

It was decided to hire three men, on whom special police powers will be conferred by the Board of Police, to attend future games and preserve order.

The Association then adjourned.

WHY DID THEY LEAVE HOME?

BOSTON, July 1.—The re-organized Forest City Base Ball Club, of Cleveland, inaugurated their second Eastern tour to-day with a game with the Bostons. Result—Boston 17; Cleveland, 0! The Ohio boys are discouraged.

FEELING IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 1.—The races at Long Branch to-morrow are exciting much interest. Pools are selling to-night active. A large number are sold. Bassett is the favorite, being about even against Longfellow and the field.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT RACE TO-DAY.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—Fifteen thousand people are now here, and all the hotels are full. The excitement over to-morrow's race is intense. Prominent sporting men from all parts of the country are present. In the great race for the Monmouth cup, Harry Bassett has the call. Pool-buyers and betting men are very shy. John Morrissey attempted a pool, betting $1,500 on Harry Bassett, against $1,000 for Longfellow. This pool was withdrawn. The following pools were sold on the race: Harry Bassett, $700, $650, $600; Longfellow, $500, $500.

RACES AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 1—A trotting match, to-day, between B. J. Wheeler's Dusky, to harness, and J. W. Myers' Novelty, to wagon, best three in five, for a purse of $2,000, was won by the latter in three straight heats. Time, 2:52¼, 2:55¼, 2:59¼.

The second annual meeting of the Quickstep Trotting Park Association opens to-morrow, and continues four days. A large number of noted trotters are here. The track is in fine condition.

BONNER'S ILL-LUCK.

The *Turf, Field and Farm*, of this week, says: "It is with regret that we chronicle the unexpected death of the celebrated blood mare, Lizzie Walker, the dam of the wonderful young horse Startle. Some months ago it will be remembered that Mr. Robert Bonner paid Mr. Charles Backman, of Stony Ford, $5,000 for the foetus then in the mare, the purchaser binding himself to take the colt if it should come alive or dead. This is what you might call a practical encouragement of *breeding*. The majority of men hesitate to pay $5,000 for a matured and developed horse; and yet here was a man who drew his check for the stated amount for something yet unborn. It required some pluck to do this, as well as strong faith in the chances of the future. Lizzie Walker was a chestnut mare, with star and snip, and white hind legs, fifteen hands high, and eighteen years old. She was got by American Star, and her dam was by Old Hickory, he by Whip, and he by Seymour's Wild Air. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. Backman. He set high value on the mare; no sum would have induced him to part with her. It will be remembered that after Startle began to trot so fast in the spring, he offered Mr. Bonner $10,000 for the foal, provided it came alive and was a male. The loss is also a severe one to Mr. Bonner, not so much in money, though that would be heavy to some men, as in the failure to realize a fond hope; and in a general way the loss is one that is keenly felt in the whole breeding world."

AQUATIC.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WARD CREW.

The celebrated Ward brothers, who met and defeated the two English champion crews at Saratoga last summer, have reorganized their crew. The Poughkeepsie *Press* says that Josh Ward, the hero of many a hard won race, will be stroke; Gil Ward, No. 1; Ike Ward, No. 3; Ellis Ward, bow. Ike Ward is a cousin to the celebrated Wards, and has been working hard to get into condition to pull with them. They will probably take part in the regatta at Boston on the 4th of July. If they think they pull as well as they did last summer, they will issue a challenge to the world. Should Ike not be able to work well with them they will again take Hank in the boat.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

A Meeting to Ratify the New Law and Take Steps to Enforce It—Speeches by Prominent Gentlemen—A Central Committee of Fifty to Be Appointed, and the Law to Be Enforced.

A meeting was held last evening in the Sunday School room of the First Congregational Church, at the corner of Washington [illegible] regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors which went into effect yesterday. Considering the amount of caloric hid away in the atmosphere the attendance was moderately large.

Mr. D. J. Lyon called the meeting to order.

Charles C. Bonney was elected, and said that, before going on with the business of the meeting, he would call upon the Rev. Dr. Beecher to invoke the blessing of God upon the law that had that day been inaugurated.

The Divine blessing was accordingly asked.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin stated that the Congregational ministers, at a meeting held a week ago, decided to preach on temperance, in their churches, on Sunday evening, and take up a collection to enforce the law. As no plan had been suggested as to how the law should be enforced, they called that meeting to counsel with each other and see what they would do. It would be good for them to be together anyhow. They needed some expression in favor of the law to the effect that the law meant business. In the coming political campaign they would need all the temperance principles and temperance courage, backed by temperance money. The law was in a sense self-executing, and if there were found men enough who had not bowed the knee to the Board on account of their political aspirations the law could be enforced. They would have to fight against the foreign population of the city.

Mr. Alexander Wilson wanted to know what the reverend gentleman meant by foreigners. He was a foreigner, and would do all he could to assist the American people to sustain their laws.

Mr. Goodwin replied that he would like to hear the gentleman say that foreigners would respect and obey the laws.

Mr. Wilson at the request of the meeting went on to say that he had been an abstainer all his life, and very many years ago paid Gough twenty-eight English sovereigns for a temperance lecture. He was a Scotchman. He did not believe in secret societies for temperance purposes. Whatever they did they should do it openly and above board, and not in secret. Were they ashamed of what they were doing?

Mr. Lyon called the gentleman to order. As a representative of the secret society under whose auspices that meeting was held, he insisted upon the gentleman keeping silent on the subject. They should not be condemned in his presence.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to remark that he did not believe in secret societies, but would invite the whole public to assist in the work.

Mr. Lyon insisted upon his point of order, and demanded a decision from the Chair.

The Chair would rule the gentleman's remarks out of order. He had been asked to speak for the nationality he represented, and, having done so, he could refrain, and they would listen to Mr. Hoyt.

Mr. Wilson went on to pledge his time and money and strength to promote the cause of temperance.

Cries of Hoyt.

The Chairman assured Mr. Wilson that his concluding remark was the best kind of temperance speech to make.

Mr. Wilson sat down.

R. B. Hoyt said if that was a meeting of members of churches only he could not speak, as he was not a member of any church, though he was of a temperance organization.

Mr Goodwin, at the request of the Chairman, stated that it was not intended to confine the speakers to church members.

The Chair read the call, which provided that five delegates should be sent from organized societies whether churches or not.

Mr. Hoyt was satisfied that after hearing the call that he was not an intruder, and would proceed. He had no set speech. He did not think iniquity could be legislated out of existence and saloons could be shut up when people ceased to patronize them. He did not believe in abusing saloon keepers, as it did no good, though many thought it was necessary. Every man should be a law unto himself, and a prohibitory law at that. Doctors should educate the people so that everybody could understand how inimical to health was the introduction of alcoholic liquors into the human system. The speaker told an interesting anecdote in which a little girl had figured. It was illustrative of the evil produced by the drinking of too much whiskey or beer. His political principles were as dear to him as anybody else's, but he would never vote for a man opposed to that law. If any party espoused the cause of whiskey it should be buried very deep, and he would build a monument over it consisting of all the barrels of whiskey, kegs of beer and bottles of wine he could find in the State of Illinois. On the monument he would inscribe an epitaph as follows:

Here I lie with none to love me,
Evil spirits dwell above me;
Temperance cut my life asunder,
Justice prevailed and I go under.

[Applause.]

The Chairman would like to call upon a distinguished and able advocate of temperance to give them some comforting words—the Rev. Dr. Fowler. [Applause.]

The reverend gentleman thought it was the time for action not for words. They would have to organize. They should fight fire with fire. [Applause.] They would perhaps be threatened with riot and clubs, but they should be courageous. He would prove the appointment of a Committee of five or seven to effect permanent organization. This was war, and they should make arrangements to collect the sinews of war, which was money. [Applause.]

The Chairman stated that the Honorable Samuel Moore had been made Chairman of a Committee at a former meeting, and Mr. O. B. Carpenter, Secretary, and he would intimate that they had better instruct that Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge thought they should organize and be ready for the fight. The Churches should be united on the subject. Some of them were collecting money for the starving in Persia, which was very good, but they should not neglect this great work at home. Denominational lines should be obliterated in this fight. If any body wanted resistance to the law and a riot let them come on. [Applause.] He wanted to see the issue made, and made at once. Law should be respected, and he believed that whenever any mob, no matter by whom led, invaded the Council Chamber of Chicago, all the churches would be united against them. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Smith wanted to second the resolution of his Brother Fowler if it were in order. There should be nothing antagonistic in that meeting, the most perfect unity and harmony should prevail. They should have a Central Committee worthy of the confidence of the people everywhere, just such a Committee as disbursed the relief money. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr Parker said he had been at another meeting, held for the same purpose, and had travelled two miles to join them. They should have money to carry out the law. The other side had lots of money to [illegible] lawyers and expose the law to delays. A poor woman could not fight the law alone, but should be backed by a powerful organization. They should have lawyers too. Deacon A., and Clergyman B., and Class-leader X. should be asked to come down with from $1 to $100. [Applause.] They had to fight lying and deceit, and men who were determined to win at all hazards. Talk of moral men running [illegible]. No [illegible] moral man would run a saloon. An [illegible] gentleman from Ireland observed when asked [illegible] a good moral character, before getting [illegible] license, "What moral character did a man [illegible] to sell whiskey?" He needed none. [illegible] fight [illegible] and let Dr. Goodwin, [illegible] every other clergyman in the city march at the head of his flock to the polls to outvote the rumsellers. He concluded by telling a story.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler renewed his motion for a Committee of Five to select a Central Committee on Permanent Organization, and to call a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Wilson would like to have a Central Committee of three from each ward.

The Rev. Dr. Beecher wanted more than one Committee. They should have one on the political aspect of the case, to get men to attend the primary meetings, and one on finance, and on several other things.

Mr. Wilson wanted each division of the city represented.

Mr. Hayman called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Wilson desired to have the organization outside the churches. He did not want to be compelled to join the church to be a temperance man.

Mr. Lyon called the gentleman to order. He was travelling beyond the record.

The Chair ruled the gentleman out of order.

The motion to appoint the Committee of Five was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed: Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Rev. O. H. Fowler, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, and C. G. Hayman.

They retired.

Mr. Wilson moved to reconsider the motion by which the Committee was appointed. [Hisses.] He would like to see each organization represented in the Committee.

Mr. Lyon said the gentleman did not vote in the affirmative and could not move to reconsider.

Mr. Wilson would like to inform the gentleman that he was mistaken.

The Chair would not entertain the motion.

Senator Woodard was in favor of the law as it was. A great deal would depend upon the Mayor, who should make the saloon-keepers give responsible bondsmen. He wanted the law strictly enforced, and after a while they would get something better. They should fight intemperance as they fought slavery. Intemperance was found in the halls of Congress, in the Legislature, in fact, all over. They should elect temperate men as well as honest men to office. It was not as much a question of politics as of morality and finance. He hoped the law would be enforced in the city, and that some of the two thousand saloons in the city would be closed up. All that was necessary was the pluck and courage they put into the rebuilding of the city to carry on the moral rebuilding, which was of even more importance. [Applause.]

Mr. Lyon made a few remarks.

Mr. Kittredge, from the Committee, said they had determined to recommend the appointment of a Central Committee of Fifty, made up of representatives of temperance societies and churches, said Committee to subdivide itself. His Committee would report on Monday evening next when they expected to give in the list of names.

Mr. Wilson said that, as that Committee had been appointed by one individual, he would move to lay the report on the table (laughter) for three months.

The Chair said he heard no second to the motion.

The report was adopted, Mr. Wilson voting no.

A gentleman suggested that they appoint a Committee to present the law during the week.

Mr. Kittridge said the Mayor told him that no prosecution could very well take place for a month. There was a lot of circumlocution that could not be avoided.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn for a week.

Mr. Kittridge inquired if his Committee were empowered to appoint a Central Committee.

The Chair believed the Committee had plenary and absolute powers.

Mr Wilson hoped the members of the Committee would not appoint their friends and members of the churches only. He wanted business men as well.

The Chair was sure the Committee would do its duty wisely and well.

The meeting adjourned for a week.

OPPOSED TO POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Supporters of Liberalism in the Twentieth Ward Last Evening.

A largely attended meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown was held at No. 71 East Kinzie street, last evening, for the purpose of ratifying their nominations and indorsing the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. John Wrenn was called to the chair. He addressed the meeting briefly, saying that the success of the Liberal ticket was the election of country. It was his belief [illegible] Brown was a foregone conclusion. Horace Greeley and B. [illegible] was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Michael W. Lewis spoke in eloquent terms of the incorruptible patriotism of the Liberal nominees for National and State offices. He believed that the struggle was not a mere personal one, but an open contest between right and wrong, and it would be on the principle of right, and right only, that Horace Greeley would be elected President of the United States. His honesty was unimpeached, and his power to reunite a divided country was unquestioned, even by his opponents.

General Lieb said he believed the country would go solid for Greeley and Brown and the State ticket. This political revolution was not a revolution in the party sense of the word, but a revolution that meant the freedom of a nation. Republicans and Democrats—the best men of both parties—had agreed to forget old issues, and join hands in opposing the existing corrupt Administration. He believed the country had come to its senses, and found out the great danger in which it is placed by unscrupulous men. This knowledge could not result in anything but the defeat of Grant.

Mr. Lewis presented the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The corruptions, gift taking, nepotism, and general incompetency of the present Administration has convinced us, the citizens of the Twentieth Ward, that no hope of reform or retrenchment can be expected so long as the said Administration is in power; and

WHEREAS, We believe that victory to the friends of peace, retrenchment, and reform can be best attained by a union of all men, spite of past political affiliations, in solid front against military supremacy and Grantism, it is

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the State ticket nominated at Springfield by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Union Conventions, headed by Gustavus Koerner and Jeremiah Black; and, believing that the times point to the indorsement of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, for President and Vice President, at the Baltimore Convention, we cordially indorse, and will enthusiastically support said nominations.

Mr. Michael Drew, a Democrat, spoke of the feeling entertained by his party for the Greeley ticket. They lost sight of his Republicanism when contemplating the honesty of purpose which induced him to join in with them, his old political foes, in rescuing the country from destruction. Democrats would vote solid for Honest Horace next fall.

The meeting adjourned, after giving three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown and the State ticket.

CHURCH UNION.

Celebration of the Marriage of the Plymouth and South Congregational Churches.

The exercises attending the closing of the Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, was participated in by the whole congregation on Sunday evening. Farewell addresses were made by Rev. C. M. Tyler, of the South Church, the retiring pastor, and Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, who assumes the pastorate of the united Plymouth and South Congregational Churches. Last evening both societies met in the South Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana avenue, for the purpose of disbandment and uniting as one congregation.

A meeting of the South Church congregation was held first, at which the officers tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

The Plymouth congregation then assembled, and their officers resigned.

The society meetings of each church followed successively, and the officers of each handed in their resignations.

A joint meeting of the two congregations was then held, Rev. William Alvin Bartlett in the chair. After a prayer for the Divine blessing upon the new church, which has been christened the Plymouth, an election of officers took place, with the subjoined result:

Clerk—C. W. Newton.
Treasurer—C. T. Fenn.
Superintendent of Sunday School—B. C. Cook.
Deacons—Messrs. Gookins, Baldwin, Temple, Steele, Nelson, and Blake.

The society officers and trustees were also elected, and the meeting adjourned.

HOW TO BAG SNIPE.

The Experience of a Nice Young Man from Chicago in Search of Game—He Goes Snipe Hunting with the "Boys" of Aurora.

The Aurora *Herald* of June 29 is responsible for the following interesting narrative of the experience of a Chicago gentleman who went "snipe hunting" with the "boys" of our charming suburb:

"Mr. Hetherington is a nice young man from Chicago who went into the suburban towns to look after the interests of the Chicago *Evening Post*. Having been reared amidst the luxuries of city life, he is possessed of all the accomplishments necessary to appear well in society, and is peculiarly charming to the ladies. But Mr. H. is not fully versed in the ways and manners of country life; yet he has an inquiring mind and a disposition to seek information from every source. During his residence in the city he had often read on the bills of fare in the first-class restaurants that among the choicest and highest priced dishes was 'snipe,' and it is fair to presume that he had on sundry occasions partaken of this choice game, and was very fond thereof. At all events, while attending the picnic near Piano last Monday, and hearing 'snipe hunting' spoken of as among the principal amusements, he became anxious to engage therein, and after some discussion was awarded the post of honor, which was to 'hold the bag' while others were to 'drive up the snipe.' So, supplied with a bag and armed with some brush with which to chastise any refractory snipe who should decline to enter the bag, he was placed in position, and was instructed to hold the bag down close to the ground (in a little ravine where the snipe were said to travel), while the boys would go round and drive the snipe into the bag, thus giving their young city friend no trouble in their capture.

"Faithfully did the young man perform his part, and for one hour and forty-five minutes did he hold the bag, waiting for snipe, which never had an existence save in the brain of the unfortunate youth, while the country boys returned to the picnic grounds and enjoyed the joke amazingly; only once in a while one would go to the patient, city-bred gentleman, and tell him to 'keep up good courage, as the snipe were a little wild to-day at seeing so many strangers around.'

"So thoroughly in earnest was the young man that he had no suspicion of any trick being played upon him; and not until his return to the picnic grounds, after being twice sent for, did it dawn upon him that he had been badly sold."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The warm weather has continued into this week, affecting unfavorably amusements of all kinds. When even the outdoor atmosphere is oppressive, people cannot easily be enticed within, no matter what pleasures may be offered. According to announcement long since made, "The Lancers," with great gorgeousness of appointment and elegance of detail, was produced at the Globe Theatre last evening. Only a moderate audience was in attendance. There is no doubt, however, that the patronage will be increased as soon as the great merit of the performance becomes known. The play itself is familiar, but the spectacular effects now introduced into it are fine and new. Mr. Wyndham played *Victor De Courcy* with the vigor and spirit, seldom absent from his impersonations. The part of *Estelle Duverney*, which is full of piquancy, sweetness, and all the female graces, was taken by Miss Jane Rignold with her customary efficiency. The public will hear with regret that this is the last week of this charming actress, as she starts in a few days for her home in bonny England. Mr. Wooddield re-appeared on the stage as *Eugene*, the friend of *De Courcy*. Miss Collette was *Madame D'Aplomb*, the soldierly female of the drama, and Miss Annie Goodall *Madame Pomponne*, the bustling landlady of the Golden Lion Inn. The distribution of the remaining parts was generally fair, introducing to the audience several faces seen only now and then upon Chicago boards. Frequent rehearsals had made the lines familiar, and the occupation of the prompter was gone. Everything throughout the performance showed competent stage management, knowledge of costuming, and skillful handling of the mechanical business so essential to the success of the spectacular drama. The great stroke of the evening was the set in the audience chamber of the Sultan of Myra. The Oriental costumes were gorgeous, and the minute proprieties of dress were observed in the dress of the officers and guards of the Sultan's household, and especially in the make-up of the black slaves who ministered to the physical wants of His Oriental Highness. The drill passed off with precision and effect for an initial performance, the display of female loveliness being above the average of similar performances. The *finale*, showing the storming of the citadel and the destruction of the city, as a scenic illusion, as an imitation of the horror and splendor of war, we have never seen surpassed upon any stage in the country. Never before in Chicago has an audience been wrought by a simple spectacle to such a pitch of enthusiasm. When the French soldiers came pouring in to the relief of their imprisoned comrades, and the curtain went down upon the scene of fire and blood, the applause was tremendous, and continued fully five minutes, until the curtain was raised, affording a glimpse of the carnage which had been wrought. It would be no excess in rhetoric to call the scene magnificent. There were little defects of acting and slight violations of stage propriety here and there, but they were blemishes too trivial to be mentioned as marring the general excellence. The play will be continued through the week.

OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

The performances at the other theatres all had their special merits, which were satisfactory to the several audiences witnessing them. The show of people at the Academy of Music, where the company gave "Through Fire" with good effect, was not large. The excellent programme at the West Side Opera House was gone through with to an audience which was highly appreciative, but limited in numbers, and the Halsted Street Opera House, Dan. Bryant and troupe, gave their performance to a pretty good crowd, which perspired and applauded alternately until the last act upon the programme was concluded. A change of temperature is devoutly prayed for.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A Self-Accused Robber Arrested.

A young German named Otto Bettzteche gave himself up to Officer Hickey on Milwaukee avenue about 11 o'clock last night. As he was unable to speak English, the policeman could not ascertain the nature of his troubles, and was compelled to take him into a lager beer saloon where an interpreter could be found. Otto stated that he was a native of Magdeburg, Germany, and that he had committed a heavy robbery in that city. The crime weighed so heavily upon his mind that he wished to give himself up to the authorities, and be punished. The amount stolen was between $6,000 and $7,000. He came to this country with that sum in his possession, but has returned all but $500 to the owner. Accounts of the robbery had been published in the German press of Europe and America, such publicity having been given to it that he was afraid of arrest at every street corner. He had been arrested at Columbus, Ohio, but was released upon denial of the alleged [illegible] and sent back to Ger[illegible] to be taken. Hickey took him to the Madison Street Station, where he was booked on the charge of disorderly conduct, in order to bring his case before the Court. A gold watch and $201 were found upon him.

Thoson Oleson's Reason for Severing an Artery.

About half-past 8 o'clock last evening a Norwegian named Thoson Oleson, residing at No. 593 South Clark street, attempted to commit suicide by severing the artery in his left arm, with a small pocketknife. A police officer belonging to the Twenty-second Street Sub-Station was informed of the affair. He proceeded to Oleson's house, and took him to the County Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Upon hearing from the doctor that the patient was none the worse for the attempt on his life, the officer determined that he should suffer in some way for his rashness. He took him to the station house, and there had him booked on the charge of disorderly conduct. This is the proper way to treat a man who endeavors to take his life because his wife opened and read a letter addressed to her by her brother-in-law, and handed to her husband in the evening with [illegible] him that she [illegible]. Oleson claims that it was such disgraceful behavior as this on the part of his wife that put suicidal notions in his foolish head. He will be tried before Justice Banyon to-day.

Costly Interference.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a horse and wagon ran away from in front of Field & Leiter's store, on State street, going south toward Twenty-second. When near the latter thoroughfare an attempt to stop the frightened animal was made by a man named Charles Jonas, which resulted in his being knocked down. He was helped to his feet by some passers-by, and went away. Shortly afterward he returned, complaining that he had lost a pocketbook containing $160 in money, a $90 check, and notes amounting to $1,800. Search was made for it, but no traces of the wallet or its contents could be found. Subsequently a policeman arrested four boys who had $261.90 of the missing money. Jonas refused to prosecute them, because they claimed to have found it near where he was knocked down. They were discharged from custody.

Everything.

The headquarters of the Illinois delegation to Baltimore will be at Barnum's Hotel, where accommodations have been secured by the Committee.

—C. E. Culver, Esq., First Vice President of the Board of Trade, and S. M. Moore, Esq., of insurance fame, will leave this city to-day on a European tour.

—The Ellsworth Zouaves will meet this evening, at Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, for the transaction of important business.

—F. B. Hulse, in charge of D. Appleton & Co.'s Western agency, has established his headquarters at the bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co., No. 647 Wabash avenue.

—A gasoline lamp exploded at No. 637 South Canal street, occupied by Mrs. Silverman, at half-past 10 o'clock last night. The damage to the house was trifling.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Councillors of the Hospital for Women and Children, will be held at the hospital, No. 157 Centre avenue, to-day, at 3 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

—The new crib house, to replace the wooden affair, is to be built of stone, iron, and brick. The contract was yesterday awarded by the Board of Public Works to Steel & McMahon.

—In the case of Mrs. Johanna Campbell, who was poisoned with the essence of woodbine-root on Saturday morning, an inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The Coroner empanelled a jury yesterday.

—The junk establishment of the Board of Public Works, grown to mammoth dimensions since the fire, is to be closed out, the old iron having been sold to R. C. Pope at $46.10 per ton for wrought, $32.10 per ton for cast iron.

—Esbroger, Ruehlow & Co. are to furnish 4,000 tinted maps of the burnt district for insertion in the forthcoming eleventh annual report of the Board of Public Works. The price agreed upon is $46.

—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Frank Peterson, aged 11 years, was caught between two railroad cars at the Mitchell street crossing, and was severely but not dangerously injured in the thighs and abdomen. He resides at No. 79 Barber street.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named John Cleary, residing at No. 35 Hunt street, was run over by a train of cars at the corner of Elizabeth and Kinzie streets. His right arm and left leg were broken, and his head was badly cut. He is not expected to recover.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the remains of the boy Richard Grace, who was drowned in Mud Lake, while bathing. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The boy had been an inmate of the Catholic Industrial School, on Archer avenue.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of John Wales, who died suddenly at No. 148 West Madison street on Sunday afternoon, rendered a verdict of death from sunstroke, deceased having suffered severely from the heat one day last week. He was an Englishman, and had but recently arrived in this country.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: C. R. Griggs, New York; Secretary of War Belknap, Washington; J. W. Gaff, Cincinnati; Alexander Wallace, Danbury, Conn.; General John Pope, U. S. A.; J. N. Edsall and family, Dixon; George K. Shambeiger and family, Cincinnati; G. W. Washburn, Wisconsin; Colonel Owen, U. S. A.

—The Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, has issued a supplemental prospectus for the coming year, in which it is announced that, since the issue of the first circular "Dr. N. F. Cooke, of Chicago, has accepted the Chair of Special Pathology and Diagnosis in the Pulte College." The thousands of friends of Dr. Cooke in Chicago, will be glad to know that this does not involve a change of residence on his part.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday, were the following: Selden Richardson; Joseph Warburton, George M. Hubbard and Edward Shafer, San Francisco; Walter St. John and wife, Monterey, Cal.; T. Meyers, New York; Ira D. Sturgis, Augusta, Me.; S. A. George and wife, Philadelphia; S. Kingsbury, and Henry Moore, Galesburg.

—A young man named Small, head-waiter in the Cafe de l'Europe, restaurant on West Madison street, was brought before Justice Haines yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by a Mr. Host. The latter claimed that he was struck by the accused because he asked for an edible which could not be found in the house. Small was fined $5, and at the conclusion of the suit commenced a cross action, alleging that Host had drawn a revolver upon him. The defendant was placed under bonds of $100 to keep the peace.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yong, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 81 degrees; 8 a. m., 85; 8:30 a. m., 84; 9 a. m., 85; 9:30 a. m., 86; 10 a. m., 88; 10:30 a. m., 89; 11 a. m., 90; 11:30 a. m., 91; 12 m., 90; 12:30 p. m., 91; 1 p. m., 92; 1:30 p. m., 93; 2 p. m., 92; 2:30 p. m., 93; 3 p. m., 92; 3:30 p. m., 92; 4 p. m., 92; 4:30 p. m., 91; 5 p. m., 90; 5:30 p. m., 90; 6 p. m., 90—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 101 degrees in the sun.

—The *American Register* (Paris, June 15), notes the whereabouts of the following Chicagoans abroad. Paris: Mrs. Perkins Bass and children, S. T. Blackburn, James Finnegan and wife, Mrs. John C. Dore, Franz H. Davis, N. S. Davis, Jr., J. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Giles, F. T. W. Palmer, A. R. Palmer and family, Charles D. Relyea, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Miss F. Smith. London: Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Volk. Geneva: Mrs. W. M. Jenkins, A. I. Rockwell. Heidelberg: G. Gaylord and family, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. Moynhead and family, F. and W. L. Alpers, H. A. Hitchcock, C. H. Letton, J. H. Tilton. Munich: Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Dyer.

—The exit of Billy Emerson and party from our city, *en route* to St. Louis, via the Illinois Central Railroad, on Sunday evening last, was the occasion of a spontaneous gathering of his many friends to bid him a hearty god-speed and good-bye. Dan Bryant, of minstrel fame, with his numerous company, were on hand, together with hosts of friends, among whom were Colonel Tom E. Richardson, Mr. Cook, Major T. E. Hyde, and the profession generally. As the train moved slowly from the depot, the favorite ballad, "Good Bye," was given with splendid effect by the numerous friends in attendance, and loudly applauded by the vast crowd of spectators present.

—While Officer John Huebner, of the North Branch Sub-Station, was travelling his beat about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he observed two men standing near the barn in rear of No. 607 Elston avenue, and approached them. When within twelve feet of the spot where they stood, one of them fired a revolver at him. The shot narrowly escaped being a fatal one, as the ball went through the officer's hat. He returned the fire, but his shots were not effective, owing to the darkness and the speed at which the strangers were running. They escaped. There were some valuable horses housed within the barn, and it is supposed that the men intended to steal them.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 1.—The treaty for the evacuation of France by the Germans was signed last Saturday, but requires the ratification of both Governments within one week. One-half milliard of francs of the war indemnity are to be paid within two months after the ratification of the treaty. Then the Departments of Marne and Upper Marne are to be evacuated. The second half of this milliard is to be paid March 1, 1873; one milliard of francs on the 1st of March, 1874, when the Departments of Ardennes and Vosges are to be evacuated. The last milliard of France's indemnity are to be paid on the 1st of March, 1875, when the Departments of the Meuse, Maisthe, and the fortress of Belfort are to be evacuated. A bill is to be introduced in the National Assembly to-day, authorizing a new loan to raise the necessary funds.

PARIS, July 1.—In the National Assembly, this afternoon, Pousat read the text of the treaty for the evacuation of France, just concluded with Germany. Great disappointment was felt when it was found that, by a clause of the treaty, although certain districts are to be gradually evacuated, Germany has the right to maintain the full strength of her army of occupation in France until the war indemnity is entirely liquidated.

The Minister of Finance did not submit at to-day's session his bill for raising the new loan to meet the obligations of the treaty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 1.—Arrangements have been made by the American Club of Liverpool for a fine celebration of the Fourth of July in that city. The Bishop of Manchester, Dean of Chester, John Bright, and Mr. Rathbone, have been invited to attend the dinner on the occasion.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Late English advices say that the decision of the Privy Council of the Anglican Church, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Vicar of Frome, has created a widespread interest. This decision declares that the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist is true, and not a Romish error. Rev. Mr. Bennett taught this doctrine, and his conduct is sustained. Trouble is predicted in the Church from this decision.

LONDON, July 1.—Steamships Minnesota, City of Bristol, New York, and Tauringia have arrived out.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 1.—The King will soon visit the northern provinces of the kingdom, passing through those which have been disturbed by the Carlist agitation.

The Republicans have resolved to oppose every form of Monarchical Government in Spain, to acknowledge no monarchical anarchy, and to abstain from all elections while a monarchy exists in the country. At the same time the members of the majority in the Cortes and the former members of the ministry belonging to the Conservative party, have determined to withdraw from the political arena.

THE DOMINION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 1.—Dominion Day was celebrated to-day in Windsor with great success, never before equalled. Over 20,000 people were drawn together, and, notwithstanding the intense heat, a sham fight took place, and also a brigade drill by the volunteers in camp there. There was an address by Mayor Cameron, and other ceremonies. No accidents occurred, and everything passed off well. The encampment of volunteers virtually ends to-night, and the departure of troops has already commenced.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The President and the Eight-Hour Law—Work Leaving the City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 1.—On Saturday, Mr. Kane, the President, and E. F. MacDonald, Vice President of the Metal Worker's Union, and John Graham, Grand Master of the United Order of American Bricklayers, visited President Grant at Long Branch. At the meeting this morning, Mr. MacDonald gave a report of the interview. He said the President received the Committee courteously, and listened to their representations that many contractors who were building iron vessels and machinery for the United States navy, were working their men ten hours, in defiance, as Committee believed, of the National Eight-Hour law. In reply the President said the law was considered by Government officers to apply only to those workmen who were directly employed by the Government, and had no reference to those in the employ of contractors. He promised to consult Secretary Robeson in regard to the matter, and to aid the workmen, if he could.

A large amount of cabinet, iron, and light carpenters' work is leaving the city in consequence of the recent strikes. About $50,000 worth of furniture was brought here last week from Boston.

Seventy-five of the Singer men are at work to-day, and most of the carpenters and cabinet makers are now on a ten hour strike. The number of buildings going up in New York and neighborhood is unusually small.

The barbers still are unable to agree with their employers as to the hours of work. All that separates them now is the hours of work on Sunday. The men want to work four hours, while their employers want an extra hour, from 8 till 1 o'clock.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—The situation in regard to the labor strikes, to-day, is practically unchanged, and present no new developments of interest. In some quarters, rumors are rife of negotiations being in progress between the strikers and bosses, which promise an amicable solution of existing difficulties, but the report seems to lack confirmation.

One-half of the metal workers have resumed work at the old rates and hours. It is believed the rest will go to work after the Fourth.

The furriers have formally acceded to the demand of their workmen for 25 per cent advance on present wages.

The 'longshoremen demanded 80 cents an hour for all work done after 6 o'clock. It is probable that their demand will be amicably adjusted.

The strike of the boxmakers is substantially ended, the men at Greenpoint having failed, and those in this city being generally successful.

Nine marble working firms are employing about 200 men at ten hours. The other shops remain closed and the men refuse to return. Most of the car stablemen who struck for higher wages have resumed work at old rates.

Nothing new relative to the Paterson strike. Meetings are held daily, and a compromise is talked of.

The Ten-Hour Movement.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 1.—The mill and loom men who struck for ten hours, met in Market Square this morning, and were addressed by several speakers. There was great enthusiasm. Some 2,000 strikers formed in procession, marched down town to the few mills that were in operation and persuaded the men to join them. This afternoon they will march to the mills up town. There has been no disturbance so far. The Mayor issued a proclamation this morning, ordering all places where liquor is sold to be closed until after the Fourth of July.

The Milwaukee Printers' Strike.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—The printers' strike weakens measurably. The *News* and *Sentinel* issue, as usual. The publishers adhere to the determination to employ no Union printers hereafter. The German printers did not strike. The *Wisconsin*, evening paper, has temporarily yielded to the demands of the strikers, but will resume old prices and "rat" on the Union as soon as it can procure printers.

ILLINOIS.

River News—The New Liquor Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, July 1.—River—Arrived—Steamer Depue and barge from Hennepin, wood, for La Salle; steamer Carter, from Peru, light; propeller Storm, from Carondolet, with canal boat Aurora, both loaded with Iron Mountain ore for Chicago; Northwest and Industry, from Peru, corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Katie, with Deer Park; Gold Hunter and Alida, all lumber for Naples; Hunter, lumber, Montezuma and Genieveve, lumber, Sparland; steamer Carter, light, Peru; Neptune, light, dropped down to Peru.

Three feet six inches of water on Kickapoo bar.

Canal—Passed In—Propeller Storm, with Aurora, both loaded with Iron Mountain ore; Northwest and Industry, both with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Alida, lumber, Naples; Neptune, light.

Of the forty and odd liquor saloon-keepers doing business in this city last Saturday, only six or seven have as yet complied with the requirements of the law that took effect to-day, and very few have retired from business. In Peru, it is said, very little, if any, attention is paid to the law.

Distressing Accident—Attempted Suicide—Elopement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 1.—This afternoon, Miss Lizzie Voorhees, daughter of Stephen Voorhees, of this city, was accidentally shot, and, it is believed, mortally wounded, by Thos. M. Dunn, at her father's residence. Dunn is a relative of the Voorhees', and boarded with the family. At the time of the sad accident he was handling a pistol in the room where Miss Voorhees was sitting, and, believing it was unloaded, playfully pointed the weapon at her and pulled the trigger, when it was discharged, and the ball entered the young lady's head near the base of the nose, and penetrating to such a depth that the attending surgeons have been unable to discover where it lodged. The wound will almost certainly result fatally.

A man named Riley made an attempt to commit suicide at Winchester, in Scott County, on Saturday last, by cutting a ghastly wound in the neck with a razor. He was alive at last accounts, but in a critical condition. Disappointment in a love affair is said to have driven him to the desperate attempt at self-destruction.

On Saturday last, a runner for a St. Louis house, named J. K. Ellis, eloped with a young woman named Mary Donazoe, who was employed as a dining-room waiter at the Dunlap House, in this city. Ellis is said to have a wife and two children in St. Louis. The girl is about 15 years old, and very pretty.

IOWA.

Meeting of the Western Underwriters' Union—Resigned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., July 1.—The Western Underwriters' Union meets in this city, Wednesday, July 24. The Association is composed of the general and special State and supervising agents of fire insurance companies doing business in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. The object of this Association is the adoption of such measures as will cause the formation of Local Boards, and the maintenance of just and equitable rates, the creation and fostering of a strong personal friendship between the representatives of our various companies and the discussion of topics relevant to their work.

The Congressional Convention of this, the Seventh District, will be held in this city Wednesday, August 14.

Judge J. M. Brayton, of the Ninth Judicial District, has resigned. His successor has not been appointed.

Horrible Matricide—A Mother Murdered by Two of Her Sons.

FORT MADISON, Ia., July 1.—A mother of seven children was murdered by her two sons, aged 12 and 16 years, at their own home at West Point, Ia. The lady, Mrs. Washer, had parted from her husband, Doctor Washer, some time before, and on learning of her husband's absence from home, took this opportunity of visiting her children, Saturday afternoon. She expressed a desire to return to her home, where she was working at the Reform School, but the two sons prevailed upon her to remain until Sunday morning, promising then to take her home. She stayed, and at 6 o'clock Sunday morning the two boys murdered her, stabbing her in the back, breast, and throat. After killing her they dragged her body to the barn and covered it with hay. The youngest son then started on horseback for Fort Madison to his father, who was at Keokuk, to come home, that one of the children was very sick. He then returned home. The two boys reported, in the afternoon, the killing of their mother, and stated it was done in self-defence, and gave themselves up. They are in safe keeping. The father returned early Monday morning.

Rapid Railroad Building.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 1.—An excursion train runs this evening over the Muscatine & Western Railroad to the Iowa River, twenty-six and a half miles. This portion of the road has been wholly built in seventy days, the contracts for building it having been let on the 20th of April. Taking into consideration the unfavorable weather of the spring and the difficulties encountered on the line of the road, it is believed that this is the most expeditious railroad work ever done in the State. A Howe truss bridge 624 feet long, over Cedar River, was put in twelve days by the American Bridge Company, of Chicago. During the last thirty six hours, eight miles of track have been laid on the road by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Company, which Company is ironing the road. The Iowa Railway Construction Company of this place, having prepared the road bed for the iron, Muscatine, heretofore called slow town, thinks herself entitled to rank among the fast ones.

OHIO.

Illness of An Editor—Fourth of July Celebration—The Crops.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Mr. Wm. M. Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, and until the past year, for a long time Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, is dangerously sick, and there is very little chance of his recovery.

Extensive preparations are making for the celebration of the 4th of July by the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton. Mrs. Putnam, founder of the famous Putnam Library of that institution, will be present, and it is the intention to give her a most generous reception.

The wheat harvest is already fairly under way in this part of Ohio. Though thinner on the ground than usual, all agree that the heads are unusually heavy and well filled.

The weather is extremely hot. Many persons will leave the city this week for summer quarters.

Aid Voted to Railroads.

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—The vote in Toledo to-day on $20,000 aid to the Toledo & Columbus Railroad resulted, 1,413 for to 185 against the proposition, or 347 more than the requisite two-thirds. The vote in the city on $100,000 for the Toledo & Southwestern Road is about the same, with strong probabilities that it was carried in the county. This vote places the construction of the Toledo & Columbus Road beyond question.

Meeting of Educational Association.

SANDUSKY, July 1.—The annual Convention of the Educational Association commence to-morrow morning, at Put-in Bay. The Superintendent's convention will occupy to-morrow, July 3, Wednesday and Thursday the State Teachers' Association convenes. On Friday and Saturday the examination of applicants for State certificates will be held. The meetings will be held in the spacious parlors of the Put-in-Bay House. A large number of prominent educators have already arrived, and there is every prospect that the deliberations will be of unusual interest, and the attendance very general from all parts of the State.

MISSOURI.

Murder at Baxter Springs.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—A special to the *Times* from Baxter Springs, Kansas, gives the details of the shooting of C. M. Taylor, Deputy United States Marshal, by the City Marshal of Baxter, Colonel Boyd, Mayor of that place, Saturday evening. Boyd had had a fight with some citizens, and a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of Taylor. On finding him, Boyd signified willingness to go with him, then suddenly drew a pistol and shot Taylor through the breast, killing him instantly. There was an old feud between them, growing out of the city election. Boyd at first refused to give himself up, fearing he would be lynched, but finally surrendered, and was bailed. There is considerable excitement, and citizens of Baxter held a meeting to-night and denounced the murder as wilful and malicious, and pledged themselves to take all the necessary steps to bring Boyd to justice.

Charles Whitehead, city editor of the *Times*, was brutally assaulted this evening by a man named Eadies, who approached from behind and knocked him down with a wagon spoke. Cause—publication of an article, in the *Times*, showing up the amount of Eadies.

Terrapin Stew.

A gentleman, a native of Maryland, the home of the terrapin, who has endeavored in vain to get a good terrapin stew in this city, sends us the following recipe for making genuine Maryland terrapin stew, which is acknowledged by epicures to be the finest dish that ever tickled the human palate: Boil four large terrapins until they are done sufficiently to take off the shells easily. Open and pick the meat, etc., from the shells with great care, and in taking out the liver be very careful not to break the gall bladder. The gall bladder must be separated and thrown away, as it imbitters the stew and spoils the dish. Stew the meat, etc., thus separated in a quarter pound of butter, half pint of claret and a half pint of Madeira wine; seasoned with cayenne pepper (not black pepper), powdered mace and nutmeg, sweet marjoram and parsley chopped fine, and then add some mushroom catsup (to taste) while the whole is very hot. This makes a dish fit for the gods, and it was immediately after partaking of his fifth plate of stew, thus compounded, that Lord Byron was seized with inspiration and wrote his famous poem, "The Bride of Abydos," commencing: "Know ye the land where the terrapin turtle," etc.